THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENT S.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

Fears and Purposes of the Radical Leaders—The Union Party and the Philadelphia Convention—Letter from Hon. H. J. Raymond.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16.—Political panics are quite as mischievous in their way as panics in an army. Parties are demoralized, and sometimes routed, by the apprehension of dangers that prove to have been wholly imaginary. Sometimes, too, these fears create the dangers they dread, and thus fulfil their own predictions. The Union party in Congress is just now experiencing a panic of more than usual severity, and its action under the circumstances does more credit to its zeal than to its discretion.

You may have noticed the passage in the House, a few days since, of a resolution offered by General Paine, of Wisconsin, calling on the States to organize, discipline, and equip their militia, and directing that two-thirds of the arms, ordnance, and ammunition now under custody of the General Government be distributed among the States—the distribution among the loyal States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders. The resolution came up from the Committee on Military Affairs, and was pushed to a vote, without debate or delay, under the previous question. It attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country; and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the assurance that it was intended, by those who secured its passage, as the first step towards preparation for another civil war. Although no debate was had upon it, members were urged to vote for it by direct conversational appeals on the floor on the part of the few who were privy to its introduction. Some were told that it was necessary to enable the Southern loyalists to protect themselves; others that it was simply a matter of detail in the War Department; others that the arms must be taken out of the hands of the President; and others that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. An appeal was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to be a matter of importance—but this was refused.

Most of the leading and reflecting radicals in Congress take this view of the political future. If the fall elections result in the choice of Northern Democrats enough to constitute, when added to the members from the Southern States, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus constituted, will claim to be the Congress, and will act accordingly; and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose sessions he will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from the loyal States—if they constitute a majority from those States—will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if necessary, invoke an insurrection of the people to maintain them in that position. They do not in the least conceal their purpose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to force, and to "drive the rival Congress, with the President and his Cabinet and supporters, into the Potomac," to use the language of one of the ablest and most sincere of their number. If you will recall the remarks of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in last week's first caucus, you will see this movement clearly foreshadowed—indeed avowed. He declared his belief that an issue of *force* was rapidly approaching, and that we must be prepared to meet it. He acts, and all who co-operate with him in these measures profess to act, under the apprehension that the President intends to resort to force; that he means to disperse the present Congress on its reassembling in December, if it refuses to admit the Southern members; and Mr. Farnsworth ascribed to Mr. Seward the declaration, that this Congress should never re-assemble unless the Southern members were admitted, in support of this belief. I need scarcely say that Mr. Seward never made any remark of the kind, nor that the project ascribed to the President is purely an invention, or at best the crazy dream of a political nightmare. But in either case it serves the same purpose. It covers, and is held to justify, the determination to arouse the North, and prepare for a resort to force upon the assembling of the Fortieth Congress in extra or regular session; and this determination is avowed. And the resolution to which I have referred, for an organization of the militia and a distribution of arms in the Northern States, is the initial step to its execution.

I do not propose to comment upon the result of such a movement. It is obvious that if any such contingency should arise, the war would not be *sectional*, as was the last; it would be a war of political parties and of neighborhoods. Not only have the great body of the Union party in Congress no sympathy with these views and purposes, but they are in the main ignorant and incredulous of their existence. That the extreme radicals entertain them, however, there is not the slightest doubt, and we know, from the experience of secession in 1861, how few men it sometimes requires to plunge a great party or a great nation into war.

The Philadelphia Convention is another source of panic to the Union party. By the radicals of whom I have spoken, it is regarded as intended to pave the way for bringing Northern Democrats and Southern Rebels into close concert of action under the protection of the President, at the opening of the next Congress, for the purpose referred to above. And by nearly the whole Union party, as represented here, it is believed that its object is to break up the Union organization and form a new party, which shall embrace Northern Democrats, Southern Rebels, and such portions of the Union party as may be detached from the old organization. It seems to be overlooked that the Convention is called simply for consultation; that it is not proposed to make nominations for any office, to organize any new party, or to interfere in any way with existing political parties. Any one or all of these things may be done by the Convention—but none of them are embraced or proposed in the call for it. Those who may do them in Convention, or support them when done, will of course be responsible for their action. If the Convention should take steps hostile to the Union party, no one could longer adhere to both. If it should make hostile nominations, or adopt a hostile platform, no one could support both. But until something of that sort is actually done, it is not easy to see why any man of any party may not go into consultation with his fellow-citizens, from every party and every section, without forfeiting his party relations. The idea that members of Congress have any right, in caucus or elsewhere, to issue decrees of expulsion or exclusion in such a case, is simply absurd.

At the same time it is evident that the Philadelphia Convention is regarded with great disfavor by all sections of the Union party. That party is not disposed to forget that it was the only political organization upon which the Government relied during the war, and that it saved the integrity of the nation against the armed efforts of the Rebels in the South and the political hostility of Democrats in the North. It feels, therefore, that it is now entitled to control the Government as against both these parties, and it is not disposed to co-operate with either of them, or to accept their co-operation in any political action whatever. They objected to the first call for the Philadelphia Convention, that it would admit all Southern Rebels who would not accept the Union they had tried to destroy, while it excluded many of the men who had saved it. They object to the second call, that while it excludes all Union men who insist on guarantees and conditions of restoration, it expressly hands over one-half the Convention to those who opposed the Union party in the election of 1864—giving them, in fact, the preponderance, inasmuch as in eleven States the Union party had at that time no existence, and can now, therefore, have no representation. And they are still further repelled by the eager alacrity with which the recent Rebels of the South and the intense Copperheads of the north, like Fernando Wood and Vallandigham, accept the invitation and prepare to take part in its proceedings. The repugnance which they feel to a political association with men whose record is so utterly unpatriotic and so obnoxious to public reprobation, is by no means unnatural or unjust, and contributes largely to prejudice the public mind against the Convention and all connected with it. It gives color to and confirms the charge that its object is to reinstate in office and in power men who have been justly expelled by the people for their crimes against the country, and to exclude those to whom the country is indebted for its salvation.

The Union party must not forget, however, that the Philadelphia Convention is due entirely to its own failure to comprehend and meet the necessities of the hour. When the war was over and the Rebellion suppressed, a powerful public sentiment, pervading all parties, demanded the prompt restoration of *national action* under the Constitution and in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Government. If the Union party had responded to that sentiment, which was very powerful in its own ranks—if it had co-operated with the President, who did comprehend and sympathize with it—and had made the restoration of union, peace, and concord the first object of its endeavors, it would have broadened its own foundations and left neither motive nor excuse for any such movement as that which is now on foot. If Congress had, two months ago, admitted to their seats loyal members from Southern States, who could take the oath prescribed by law—in other words, if they had admitted the members from Tennessee and Arkansas, the only States which have sent such men, the Philadelphia Convention would never have been heard of. Unfortunately the Union party, contrary to the judgment of very many of its own members, surrendered itself to the guidance of men with whom other things were more important than the peace and harmony of the country. It followed the lead of men who insisted upon "reconstructing" the Government from its foundations, instead of restoring the Union which the Rebellion had for the time destroyed, and repairing the breaches which the war had made. It listened to tales of the provinces it had conquered, the new rights it had acquired, the absolute, unchecked power it now enjoyed; and while it was indulging its dreams of subjugation, of confiscation, of universal suffrage, and the elevation of the negro race, the enemy quietly stepped in and took possession of the stronghold of the Union and Constitution, where all its victories had been won, but which for the moment it seems to have deserted.

These defaults of its own have given the Philadelphia Convention a degree of strength which it is not wise for the leaders of the Union party to ignore or underrate. By judicious counsels at the outset they might have prevented it. At a later stage they might have controlled it; it is not yet too late to save themselves from being ruined by it. But they will make a fatal mistake if they content themselves with ignoring or denouncing it. If it should happen to be under the guidance of wise and patriotic counsels—if the Southern delegates who may participate in its deliberations should proffer, in their words and their action, unmistakable evidence of the sincerity with which they accept the adverse result of the war they waged, and of their readiness to adapt their laws their habits and their whole political action to the necessities which that result has created—if the Northern Democrats, who share its action, should cut loose from the men and the measures which made them so justly obnoxious to public censure during the war, and should pledge themselves to the honor of the nation and to a liberal policy worthy alike of its history and its destiny—if the platform of principles which the Convention may adopt, and the action it may recommend, shall prove thus responsive to the enlarged and lofty aspirations of the national heart, it may be found that no party organization, however compact it may seem to be, and however strongly fortified by the memory of past services, can withstand its influence upon the sentiments and the action of the great body of the American people. It is a mistake to deem a party organization solid and unassailable merely because it looks so. A political party, like the ice of a frozen lake, melts away from beneath, and while at evening its surface may seem to be perfectly solid and untouched by rut or seam, the breeze of a single night may perfect the work which weeks of silent, unseen decay have been preparing. Doubts as to the continued necessity or usefulness of a party never begin with its leaders or active workers, but always with the silent masses who merely watch and think, while others act, and whose action, in a season of commotion, can never be predicted two weeks ahead. Nor must it be forgotten that the position of the Union party today is one which it has never held before. The issues to which it will stand committed are new to its organization and to the public mind. The people have never yet been called to vote upon them, and while they may seem to their zealous advocates and authors to be very strong, others may prove to be still stronger than they.

The Italian army suffered a sad reverse the other day because, trusting in the goodness of its cause, it marched boldly upon fortresses whose strength it despised. The Union party will consult its own safety and the good of the country, by not throwing itself against the Philadelphia Convention until it knows a little more of the nature and strength of its armament.

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The Cabinet Crisis.

TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS—REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD, ETC.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

The Cabinet crisis seems to promise a longer continuance than the much longer talked-of war in Europe. Cabinet Ministers run about the streets denouncing the head of the Government, flaunting their pretended letters of resignation about with the utmost publicity, print cards in the newspapers condemnatory of the policy with which they persist in remaining identified, conspire in secret caucuses with the enemies of the administration, and still retain their portfolios. Such a remarkable state of political affairs was never before known in this or any other country. The wonder occurs why the President will permit such an alarming condition of affairs to continue, when he has it in his power to terminate the anomaly by a peremptory dismissal of the unworthy Ministers.

It is now a well established fact that members of the Cabinet whose resignations have been daily announced as forthcoming are in the closest league with the extreme radicals, entering into and participating nightly in secret conclaves, the ultimate object of which is the subversion of the form of government under which the country has prospered for ninety years. There is a deeper conspiracy on foot than the nation dreams of, and Andrew Johnson will be wise if by promptly expelling all suspected plotters from the Cabinet he shall be prepared to show to the world that he has no part or lot in the infamous business.

It turns out that, contrary to all the reports, Mr. Speed did not see fit to hand in his letter of resignation until yesterday. On Saturday last his letter was seen and read by several gentlemen in different parts of the town, and also on Sunday. On Monday morning the *Chronicle* contained a lengthy communication from him, addressed to Senator Doolittle, denouncing the call for the Philadelphia Convention, boasting of his disagreement with the President on the policy of the Government, and lauding the reconstruction scheme of the Council of Fifteen. This was written and printed while he still retained his seat in the Cabinet. Is it any wonder that he should have filed his letter of resignation during the day? Possibly he was requested to do so.

Harlan and Stanton still remain members of the Cabinet, notwithstanding that the former, at least, has already openly declared his intention of withdrawing, and notwithstanding that both are in secret concert with the enemies of the President. How long they will be permitted to remain can only be conjectured, and conjectures based upon the statements of those supposed to be well informed, and in condition to be well informed, have proved to be very uncertain. It is, however, now a well-ascertained fact that the reluctance of Cabinet Ministers hostile to the policy of the Government to resign their seats is due to the pressure of outside friends.

Members of Congress and other politicians of notoriety are imploring the ins to stay in.

It is rumored to-night that Mr. Seward is preparing a letter of resignation. It is possible that such a letter will be sent to the President as an inducement to more obnoxious Ministers to do likewise, but in no event will it be accepted. There is no change in the speculations as to the successors of those who may resign. Mr. Speed's successor will probably be named in the morning.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The New Atlantic Cable.

We publish to-day some further extracts from foreign files, which have reached us by the *America* and *Marathon*.

The following gentlemen, directors and others, are on board the *Great Eastern*:—Mr. R. A. Glass, managing director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company; Messrs. S. Gurney, M. P., Daniel Gooch, M. P. (Chairman of the Great Ship Company), G. Elliott, H. T. Barclay, and John Smith (Smith, Fleming & Co.), directors; and Mr. Shuter, secretary; Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Anglo-American Company; Mr. Barber, Great Ship Company; and Captain Hamilton, director of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The officials are Mr. Willoughby Smith, electrician, with Professors Thomson Varley, consulting electricians; Mr. Moriarity, R. N., assistant navigator, and Mr. R. C. Dudley, who is to turn his pencil to account in immortalizing this expedition. Professor Thomson accompanies Mr. Willoughby Smith across the Atlantic, as consulting electrician, and Mr. Varley remains at Valencia with Mr. R. A. Glass.

The Prussian Victories.

OVATIONS TO KING WILHELM AND COUNT BISMARK.

Berlin Correspondence London Daily News.

It was well to return hither for one day that I might witness the completion of as great a change as any which the war can bring. Count Bismark was unpopular, and flourished amid torrents of abuse. Then came this Austrian quarrel, and, with the arousing of national feeling, the Prime Minister assumed a better position among his countrymen. Then hostilities commenced, and this morning, when there was news of Prussian victories, a crowd assembled before Bismark's house to give him three cheers. Those who thought that the people here would rebel rather than fight against the renowned battalions of Francis Joseph, know very little about Prussia. If anything more were needed to bring these people into thorough fighting trim, plenty of hard knocks would be the surest course of treatment.

Count Bismark was cheered, and flags were hoisted from public and private buildings. There was reading aloud of war telegrams by some official who sallied from the palace, with shouts that might have been heard three miles away. When his Majesty appeared at a window, and bowed to the crowd, Berlin gave vent to its joy in such style as to banish my opinion respecting the national character for silence. Thousands of King William's lieges appeared upon the Unter der Linden, running backward and forward to gather news, wedging against one another till they were nearly suffocated to read the Government despatches, which were posted up at intervals of an hour or so, and shouting themselves hoarse when anybody raised a cheer. Everywhere could be seen black and white flags. It is not a lively combination, though dear to Prussians, this mixture of black and white. There is a suggestion of half-mourning about it, and as Prussia means to become Germany, she should take some herald's advice with regard to the possibility of adopting a stripe of red from Hanover and a stripe of blue from Holstein, in her future flag-making. Could not the Americans be persuaded to change colors with King William? Black and white would suit their politics admirably, whilst a collection of stars, to represent the German States, would be just what Prussia requires. As yet, however, it is half-mourning when Berlin would give token of triumph—a proper display, if human suffering be considered, for such occasions all over the world. We heard that so many Hanoverians had laid down their arms, and that so many Prussians were dead or wounded. The enemy's loss was still greater. There must be work enough already for hospital nurses and surgeons—not to speak of next week's probable casualties—and there is need of public support to provide comfort in the hospitals. On one hotel front is fastened a large board bearing the inscription of *Konig Wildheim Verein*. Before another hotel waves the banner of the Knights of St. John. Charitable societies are not idle. They collect alms with much diligence, both at their headquarters and at outposts established for a time under the linden trees. I notice that few who pass these outposts fail to approach the table and drop a coin into the box which stands upon it. The army is not merely popular, it is the people. Brother Carl serves in Silesia; cousin Friederich is in Saxony; old men have taken their turn, and boys will have to go soldiering when they reach years of discretion. This will account for the strong home sympathy with Prussian warriors which has succeeded a strong dislike to war. If Carl and Friedrich must needs fight, then hurrah for every advantage gained over the Croats. Austria may have shown deep policy in sending German troops to meet Cialdini, and non-Germans to deal with Prussia, but certain it is that the presence of fierce barbarians, as they deem them, gives additional energy to King William's regiments. "The Huns shall never come near Berlin" has of late been a common expression.

His Majesty is favored with some specimens of aldermanic eloquence, whilst those who cannot climb up lamp-posts struggle to reach front places, or are content if they can but hold their own in the surging throng. We grow fearfully warm; we see the bald heads of a deputation as they enter the palace, and we are delighted at the manner in which those Landwehr sentries tolerate small boys. A band of music is heard in our midst playing "God save the King"—the same tune as our English national anthem—whilst thousands of voices sing the words with great effect. Now there is a loud shout of applause as his Majesty comes forward on to the balcony. I know not how many times he has been called for to-day, and how often he has appeared, but this is not to be a momentary appearance, with a polite inclination of the head; King William intends to speak. He motions with his hand until silence is obtained, and then, after thanking the people for their greeting, he proposes three cheers in honor of the brave army. My faith in his Majesty's knowledge of kingcraft rises fifty per cent. as I watch the unrestrained enthusiasm with which he leads a tremendous round of cheers, waving his helmet above his head as a signal for each hurrah. "He is a right German king: his heart is Prussian," and similar phrases, are muttered by those around me. We may conclude that there will not be a rebellion to avoid fighting Austria.

THE AUSTRIAN PRISONERS PLACED IN A CAMP—FORTIFYING DRESDEN.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times, July 1.

The number of Austrian prisoners taken on the 26th, 27th, and 28th has been ascertained to amount to nearly 12,000. A considerable portion of them is to be formed into a camp, under the guns of the Fortress of Colberg, in Pomerania. Many of them are Italians, delighted to find themselves safely located with their allies.

While penetrating further into the hostile interior, the Prussians, being not unmindful of the vicissitudes of war, prepare for a safe retreat. Not only the south, but also the west of Dresden is being fortified. Thousands of men have been set to work at once. Both Dresden's beautiful bridges are ready to be blown up the shortest notice. At Grossbeeren, close to Berlin, on the field of the famous battle fought against Napoleon in 1813, earthworks are being thrown up, seemingly intended to protect a camp. The island of Wilhelmsburg, situated on the estuary of the Elbe, between Hamburg and Harburg, is also being provided with redoubts.

The War in Italy.

RETREAT OF GARIBALDI—THE TYROL EXPEDITION ABANDONED.

Salo (June 27) Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

SALO, June 27.—In the course of yesterday, after hearing various contradictory reports, I was at last informed upon good authority that Garibaldi intended to move his headquarters, and accordingly this morning at 3½ o'clock they were transferred from Salo, and by this time are probably at Lonato. I need not point out to you the significance of this retreating movement at a time when all were eagerly anticipating the order to advance, nor that a severe reverse has been experienced by a portion at least of the Italian army, to make it necessary that such a discouraging step should be taken within three days of the opening of the campaign.

Trustworthy intelligence has been very hard to come at, but I fear that there can be no doubt about the truth of the statement that the Italian army has been beaten back across the Mincio, and has now taken up the position of Solferino and San Martino, much the same line as they had in 1859. That they made considerable progress on the first day's fighting, but that on the second the men showed the white feather and refused to advance, despite the desperate courage of their officers, is what is currently believed here, and from the great loss among the officers it is almost certain that cowardice must have been shown by the men.

To say that the volunteers think they are going to retrieve the loss occasioned by the bad behavior of the regulars would perhaps be going too far; but they seem to have a perfect confidence that none of them, at all events, will turn their back upon the foe, and speak with delight of the opportunity that they will have of showing their countrymen in the regular army how the despised volunteers can use the bayonet when their turn comes. I say "despised" volunteers advisedly, for I fear it has been only too evident to those most nearly concerned that their self-sacrifice and spirit have not only been appreciated, but even sneered at by those who should not have forgotten what force it was that conquered the kingdom of Naples.

Not a day goes by but I hear fresh instances of the terrible hardships which these fine fellows have suffered wholly and solely by reason of the supineness of the Government. I will cite but one instance. The 5th Regiment were for three days without anything to eat, with the exception of a bit of bread and cheese, at Bologna; yet, upon their arrival at Brescia, faint with hunger, and scarcely able to march, they made no complaint, but shouted as well as their enfeebled state would permit them, "Evviva Garibaldi!" At last, I am happy to say, matters are changed, and the Government has undertaken to victual, or to pay for the food of all the volunteer regiments; but this has not been done until necessity has obliged them to bring them up in support of beaten forces.

Any powerful expedition into the Tyrol seems to be quite given up, and a regiment of Bersaglieri, who were marched in here from Desenzano on Monday evening, were ordered back yesterday as quickly as possible, and now, as I have said, nearly the whole of the volunteers in this neighborhood and Garibaldi himself have gone off in that direction. The last news from the force up by the Rocca d'Anfo is the only encouraging bit of intelligence that has yet been received from any quarter. It appears that here the volunteers of the 1st regiment have had a sharp and brilliant skirmish with the Tyrolese, driving them out of Caffaro at the point of the bayonet.

The captain was killed, and numerous prisoners taken. From the accounts this must have been a very gallant affair, the Austrians in Caffaro being more numerous than the Italians. Salo, which has of late been in such a state of feverish excitement, is now comparatively quiet, and the streets are gradually returning to their ordinary deserted appearance. The amount of troops quartered in and around Desenzano must be almost incredible, for that place and the country immediately between Lonato and the Mincio have become the point of concentration for the whole left wing of the Italian army. And now we shall see whether the Austrians will content themselves with remaining upon the defensive. Nothing has been heard of Cialdina's corps so far, but a damper of this kind will have an ill effect upon his operations, however successful they may have been. To my mind it is quite impossible to over-estimate the terrible discouragement which this retrograde movement of Garibaldi will produce. That a man whose motto may be said to be "*sempre avanti*, should be obliged to retreat at the opening of the war, and give up an expedition for which every preparation had been made, and for which his troops were specially fitted, would dishearten men less easily disconcerted than the enthusiastic Italians. It would be absurd if I were to attempt to give you the exaggerated stories which prevail here, but no one seems to put the Italian loss under 8000 or 10 000 men. I have no doubt that within a day or two a great effort will be made to redeem this defeat, and I shall hope to be able to send you more accurate accounts than the mere hints which I have heard of this last encounter. The difficulties of locomotion are something extraordinary, every horse, good, bad, and indifferent, being taken up for the service of the army, and in order to get to Lonato it will be necessary to walk some twelve miles under a burning sun.

Fresh lists of enrolment are being opened for the volunteers, and a number of the newly arrived are lying about under the windows as I write. Most of them are without uniform of any sort, and many are quite insufficiently clad, their shoes being particularly unserviceable, but I am happy to say that clothing is arriving more rapidly than it was, and I have little doubt that they will all be furnished before a week is over.

THE FOLLIES OF THE DAY.—The Academie of Marseilles has been awakened from its torpor by an odd incident. At a recent sitting one of its members begged permission to read a poem on the follies of the day. Herein the ladies were most bitterly criticized for their exaggeration in dress, manner, and morals—the indecency of Teresa—the absurdity of the Benoitons—in short, every vice and folly of modern society was held up to ridicule. In the midst of this severe lashing, while the audience, all attention, interrupted the silence only by a sympathetic titter, a lady arose, screamed out in the greatest excitement, "You are nothing but a pack of asses," burst through the crowd, and disappeared.

THIRD EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Armistice Refused by Prussia and Italy.

THE ITALIANS ACROSS THE RIVER PO.

Installation of the Derby Cabinet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamship *Pereire* has arrived, with advices from Havre to July 7, via Brest.

BREST, July 7.—Prussia and Italy have refused the armistice. The Italians have crossed the river Po.

The Derby Cabinet has been installed.

There is nothing later from the Liverpool Cotton market than was received by the *Nova Scotian*. A Liverpool telegram of the morning of July 7 gives the following prices, which are probably the closing rates of the 6th:—Consols, 86⅞@86⅞; United States 5-20s, 67@67½; Erie, 37@37½; Illinois Central, 77@77½.

The Havre Cotton market is very quiet. Tres bas Orleans, 172f.@170f.; bas do. 200f.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Heat—Several Fatal Cases—Political Affairs, etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The heat continues intense, and the thermometer stands at 98. Over twenty cases of serious affection occurred from the heat yesterday, some of which were fatal. Nearly all kinds of labor are partially suspended, and it is considered dangerous to work in the sunshine.

The *Gazette*, Democratic organ here, opposes the Philadelphia mongrel National Convention, but is prepared to give in if nothing more Democratic offers.

The firm action of Congress yesterday, upon the President's veto, greatly encourages the straight-out Union party here.

The Hot Weather.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The heat to day is more intense than yesterday, the thermometer marking 93@96 degrees in the shade. Two cases of sunstroke are announced.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Arrived, steamers *Teutonia, Hamburg, Talisman*, and *Jamaica*.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—An application was made requesting the Court to admit to bail Bridget Malov, charged with larceny. It was proven that her two children were lying sick, one with small-pox, and the other with the summer complaint. These facts being considered, she was admitted to enter bail in $1000.

John Scollan was charged with committing an assault and battery upon James and Bridget McDonald; James and Bridget McDonald with assault and battery upon John Scollan and James and Bridget McDonald with assault and battery upon Mary Scollan.

These cross-bills were tried together. It grew out of a chicken fight. The parties live in the same house, and had chickens. Two of their chickens had a fight, and Scollan's chicken killed McDonald's. Mrs. McDonald wished to have blood for blood but finding she couldn't get it from the chicken, she attempted to take it from Mr. Scollan by vigorously showering a volley of brick-bats through Scollan's windows, on Scollan's head, and in his face. Scollan stood this meekly and patiently for a while, but finally the lamb in him was beaten down, and his Irish "aroused," and he began to play bricks also. Then the two families rolled into a regular free fight. Jury out.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

The Stock Market continues dull, and prices are unsettled and lower. In Government bonds there is less doing. New 5 20s sold at 105¾, and 7·30s at 104. 107 was bid for old 5-20s; 109¼ for 6s of 1881; and 99 for 10 40s. City loans are without change. New City 6s sold at 96¾@97, and old do. at 94.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 54⅞@55, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¼, a slight decline; and Catawissa preferred at 35¼@35½, a decline of ¼; 58 was bid for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 37 for Little Schuylkill; 37½ for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; 31¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull. Hestonville sold for 18¾, a decline of ¼; 88 was bid for Second and Third.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. Commonwealth sold at 53; and North America at 225; 141 was bid for Philadelphia; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 54½ for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for Bank of Commerce; 65½ for City; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Delaware Division sold at 57, a slight advance; and Susquehanna Canal at 15. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35⅞ for preferred do.; 57½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 120 for Morris Canal preferred.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., in another column of to-day's paper. They offer for sale $6,000,000 seven per cent. first-class first mortgage bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company's Coupons, payable on the 1st days of Janurry and July of each year, in New York. The railroad connects the great city of St. Louis, with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa and the great Pacific Railroads. To the first applicants they are prepared to sell five hundred thousand dollars at the low rate of eighty cents, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about eight per cent. income, and add twenty per cent. to principal at maturity.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 149¼; 11 A. M., 149¼; 12 M., 151; 1 P. M., 151⅛.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"The payments at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were upon a liberal scale, on account of the one-year certificates, which have ceased to bear interest. In redeeming this class of currency debt the Treasury has freely used National Bank notes, which are again accumulating in this city. The banks have not yet made these a 'legal-tender' at the Clearing House, but will be obliged to do so at no remote day. The temporary loans, except a few millions of Clearing-House certificates, are payable in this currency, and, within a short time, what it now a Treasury balance will be put in active circulation through the payment of the temporary loan. As no bank in this city dares refuse National currency from its customers on deposit, the penalty being the loss of accounts, the most sensible course would seem to be the use of it at the clearing-houses in common with the legal-tenders. It is reported from Washington that the Treasury policy is not to be changed, and that an easy money market is to be maintained in connection with a steady exchange of currency with long gold-bearing debt. It is this belief which is now stimulating new speculations on the Stock Exchange, and those who act upon it are only profiting by the history of Treasury operations during the past five years. The payment in currency of large amounts of temporary loans is an inflating operation as efficient as fresh issues of circulating money would be. For the present, the Secretary of the Treasury is the strong power upon which speculators for an advance rely, and he can safely be depended upon until he commences to cancel legal-tenders, which he has no present inclination to do."

—The Trenton Banking Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to Philadelphia shareholders at the Philadelphia National Bank.

—The cash balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in Boston, at the close of business July 14, was $10,617,565, an increase of $190,613 as compared with the close of the previous week. Of this amount $6,817,887 was in coin, an increase of $168,117 over last report.

—The total value of exports at Boston for the week ending July 12, including specie, was $212,787, against $323,777 for the corresponding week in 1865.

—Judge Yerger, of the Circuit Court, sitting at Vicksburg, Miss., recently decided that the corporation of that city has no power to tax the National Bank there, either for license or upon its stock or current business, because such taxes are repugnant to the act of Congress establishing and regulating the National Banks of the country.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD

$1000 U S 6s. '65, coup	105¾	100 sh Read.......b5	54⅞
$2000 do.........	105¾	100 sh do..... b15	55
$100 S. U 7 30s July	104	200 sh do.....lots	54⅞
$500 do..Aug...	104	300 sh do......lots	54¾
$500 City 6s new....	96¾	20 sh Del. Div......	57
$800 do..........	96¼	200 sh Cat pf lts..b30	85¾
$900 do..........	96½	500 sh do....lots.	35¼
$5000 do.... K&O	97	100 sh do........c	35¼
$5000 Sch Nav 6s 82.	80	200 sh do....lots.c	35⅜
$500 do..........	80½	200 sh do ...lots.	35⅜
$2000 Lehigh V bs...	92	5 sh Com'th Bank	53
156 sh Pa R......lots	55¼	100 sh St Nich Coal c	2¾
6 sh Mor Canal....	90	100 sh Hest'v. R ...c	18¾

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying	Selling.
American Gold........................			149¼	149¾
American Silver, ¼s and ½s..............			138	..
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	"	June, 1864....	12¼	13¼
"	"	July, 1864....	12¼	12¾
"	"	August, 1864....	11¾	12¼
"	"	October, 1864....	10¾	11¼
"	"	Dec., 1864....	9¾	10¼
"	"	May 1865....	7¾	8¼
"	"	August, 1865....	6¾	6¾
"	"	Sept., 1865....	5¾	6¼
"	"	October, 1865....	5¾	5¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 17.—The Flour Market has again been characterized by extreme dullness, and prices have fallen off fully 50c. to $1 ℔ bbl. About 900 bbls. were taken by the home consumers at $7·50@8 50 ℔ bbl for superfine, $8 50@9·25 for extras, $10@11 for Northwestern extra family, $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and $13 50@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is not much inquired after, and the receipts and stocks are small; we quote in the absence of sales at $6 25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is some little business doing in Wheat, at a decline on yesterday's quotations. Sales of 1000 bushels Jersey new at $2 70@2 80; and 500 bushels spring at $2. Prices of white are nominal. There is but little Rye here, and the demand is limited. We quote at $1 05. Corn moves slowly, with sales of yellow at 95c; and 1500 bushels Western mixed, in store, at 90@93c. Oats are dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 62@65c; and Western at 50@51c.

We quote Cloverseed at $7 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy is nominally held at $5 25. Flaxseed is scarce, and in demand by the crushers at $3 40.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $35 ℔ ton.

In Groceries and Provisions no change to notice. A lot of salted Shoulders sold at 16½c.

Whisky is selling in a small way at $2·23@2·24, and Ohio at $2 28@2 29.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Flour quiet and declining. Wheat dull and lower; new red $1 80@1 90. Corn declining; white 84c.; yellow 96c. Provisions dull and unsettled. Sugar heavy. Whisky dull.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Flour very dull and unsettled. Wheat, good No. 2, $2@2 50; prime, $2 15@2 35. Corn and Oats unchanged. Provisions and Whisky unchanged.

NEW OMNIBUSES.—Omnibuses on a new model have been constructed in Paris, specially for horse-races and outdoor sights. They are so contrived that upwards of fifty persons can be seated on the roof, and each forms a kind of travelling grand stand.

A CURIOUS CHURCH DIFFICULTY.—The inhabitants of the parish of Lymington, Hampshire, England, are in a state of perplexity, owing to the persistent refusal of the Lord Chancellor to nominate a clergyman to their rectory.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—Miss Rye is prepared to send one hundred workingwomen and a few families from England to Victoria, Australia, in August next. A preference will be given to families having many daughters.

THE VASE OF AMATHONTE.—This celebrated work of art has arrived safely in Paris. Its weight is thirty-three thousand pounds, its circumference nine feet ten inches, and its height six feet six inches.

—The Crown Prince of Denmark is about to marry the Princess Wilhelmina of Holland, born in 1841, and youngest sister of the present Queen of Sweden.

—The new Boston Directory contains 65,184 names, an increase of 4093 over last year.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Political Signs of the Times and the Philadelphia Convention.

From the Herald.

The political elements throughout the country begin to show signs of great agitation, and the approaching Congressional elections promise to be very exciting. All parties see the importance of these elections. The radical party sees that if it be defeated then it will sink into obscurity, never to attain power again. Nothing but the remembrance of its unprincipled, vicious, and corrupt conduct could save it from oblivion; for never before did a party exhibit such a lamentable want of statesmanship. Dreading the fate which threatens it, this party is making and will make the most determined efforts to prolong its existence. Its fear and agony are seen in the violent outbursts of passion in Congress and in caucuses against the President and all who oppose it.

The old Democratic party rises again with a hope of defeating the radicals and re-establishing its power. It is unwilling to give up its name or organization, notwithstanding the load of odium that weighs upon that name. Like the old Bourbon dynasty, it learns nothing and forgets nothing. It does not appear to understand that we have passed through an extraordinary revolution, that old political dogmas and issues are dead, that there are new and great living issues to be met, and that the people are anxiously looking for an organization with a new name and new leaders. The Democrats foolishly want to use the new political elements to patch up their worn out and odious party.

Besides these parties there are the floating conservative elements which have separated from them, or which desire to separate from them, and a large portion of the American people who are looking out for some place of rest, for some patriotic and new organization to which they can go. We have yet to see how this fermentation will end—how these political elements will crystallize.

The Philadelphia Convention might do something towards forming a powerful conservative party, if the men who get it up and who will meet there should act wisely. We confess, however, that while we wish to say an encouraging word for it, we are not without fear. We are afraid the old selfish and scheming politicians and old party organizations will get the control and turn it to their own account, without any regard to the interests of the country. We hope our fear may not be realized. At all events it is worth while to make an effort to bring about a better state of things, for the radical party in power has brought the country to a dreadfully corrupt and revolutionary condition.

In making an effort to crystallize the conservative elements of the country into a party, the leaders have this advantage, that the principles upon which parties stand and party lines are now well defined. The hypocrisy which covered up the last Congressional elections is now unmasked. Then the radicals were as bitterly opposed to the reconstruction policy of President Johnson as they are now, but they dared not say so. To have taken the ground against the administration then which they have since would have lead to their defeat, and they knew it. The President has not changed; he stands now precisely where he stood then. Nor have they changed; they were simply elected under false pretenses. They cheated the people most shamefully. The mask is now torn away, and they cannot go to the elections again professing to be with the President, for during the whole of the last session they made war on his policy, and on him personally. The breaking-up of the Cabinet and retirement of the radicals from it, together with the late bitterly hostile caucuses, will open the eyes of the people to the issue made. Deception is no longer possible as to the wide difference between Mr. Johnson's consistent and conservative policy and the revolutionary Jacobin policy of the radicals.

These are striking facts which the Philadelphia Convention might use with great effect. But in order to make that convention of service to the country, it ought to have the widest representative character possible. It ought not to be composed of self-constituted delegates, and these the old political hacks and men of objectionable antecedents. Such men will certainly creep in, if they can, to serve their own purpose. If they should get in and control the convention, that would be fatal to the higher object in view. Public meetings should be held throughout the country without delay, and the best and ablest citizens be chosen as delegates. Let the people have a direct voice in the matter, and let the delegates come fresh from the people. There is not much time in which to do this, it is true, but still something can be done. Above all, we advise the Southerners not to send any delegates who are obnoxiously tainted by the Rebellion. Their own good sense ought to make them prudent in this respect. The radicals will seize every pretext to assail and break down the convention, and this ought to be a sufficient warning.

The Philadelphia Convention may have a great moral effect upon the country. It will not meet to make nominations for office, as some may suppose; it will be simply a gathering of men from all sections to deliberate upon the affairs of the country, and to lay down a platform of principles. What objection can there be to this? Why should not the citizens of the North and the South, the people of all parts of our reunited country, meet together for this purpose? The radicals will not let the Southern Representatives meet in Congress; will it not be well, then, to meet in convention? More than five years the people of the two sections have been estranged, and they desire to be reunited and to forget these years of terrible trouble and estrangement. What patriot, what lover of his country does not desire to see harmony restored? As a disunion radical Congress refuses to bring the North and the South together, we certainly think the next best thing is a spontaneous convention of delegates representing both sections. It can do no harm, and may have the best moral effect.

But what can the convention do beyond meeting to interchange views? To be most efficient it ought to have some direct object or aim. It ought to direct its attention immediately and specially to the Congressional elections to take place in the fall. How much as regards the future of this country is involved in these elections! The convention should do all it can through widespread political organizations to defeat the radicals; but it ought especially to take up the corrupt and destructive legislation of Congress and lay that before the people. An able and clear analysis of this should be made in such a manner that all may easily understand it, and then it should be made a campaign document to be sent into every house.

Never was a party more vulnerable to attack than this radical party. The refusal to restore the Union, the infamous Tariff bill, the Internal Revenue bill, the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the national bank system, and a hundred legislative jobs that burden the people with imposts and taxes, and squander the public money—these are fruitful themes that would arouse the country. We do not want the mere assertion of dull political dogmas, but live issues, to be laid before the people. Will the men of the Philadelphia Convention be equal to the Crisis? They have a fine opportunity. We shall see whether they will show the necessary patriotism, ability, and vigor.

The New Tory Ministry in England.

From the Times.

After a laborious and continued effort, extending over nearly two full weeks, Lord Derby has made up a Cabinet which has received the formal approval of the Queen. The labor seems to have been completed on the eve of the 4th of July. But as the marriage of the Princess Helena was about to be solemnized, the grace of representing ministerial authority on that auspicious occasion was to remain with Lord Russell and his colleagues; the new Ministry coming into formal possession of office on Friday, the 6th of July.

There is a stick or so of new timber in this Tory Cabinet; but it is, after all, as purely a Tory concern as it could well be. Two of Lord Derby's old colleagues are missing in the arrangement—Sir Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Henley—both admirable administrators. Lord Carnarvon, formerly a subordinate of Sir Bulwer's in the Colonial Office, succeeds to the Chief Secretaryship in that department, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the successor of Mr. Gladstone, at Oxford, comes into office, for the first time, as the head of the Poor Law Board, where Mr. Henley used to preside.

The Duke of Buckingham, better known as the Marquis of Chandos in the Commons, gets the post of President of the Council, and Sir Stafford Northcote goes to the Board of Trade. Another of the younger Tory scions looms up as Secretary of State for India, in the person of Lord Cranborne, a bitter writer for the *Quarterly* and other Tory organs. The list, then, with the changes we have noted, stands about as follows:—

Premier—Lord Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Disraeli.
Foreign Secretary—Lord Stanley.
Home Secretary—Mr. Walpole.
Colonial Secretary—Lord Carnarvon.
Secretary for India—Lord Cranborne.
Secretary of War—General Peel.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir John Pakington.
President of the Council—Duke of Buckingham.
Privy Seal—*Lord Malmesbury.*
Lord Chancellor—Lord Chelmsford.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Marquis of Abercorn.
President of Board of Trade—Sir Stafford Northcote.
President of Poor Law Board—Mr. Hardy.

There are one or two minor offices not yet reported filled. But the principal seats are to be occupied, as we see, by men who have no sympathy whatever with reform, and whose term of office can be extended or shortened at the pleasure of those they have displaced. Their temporary success will lie mainly in a steady resolution to do nothing. With this in view, they have put the most cautious and pain-taking man of the lot—Lord Stanley—into the Foreign Office. And it is possible enough they may get through the remainder of the session with comparative ease. No one expects them to bring in a Reform bill; and if they steer clear of foreign complications, they can reckon on at least a six months' lease of power.

The Defeat of the Austrians.

From the World.

On the evening of July 2 the official paper of Vienna stated to the anxious people of the Imperial capital, that, "for strategical reasons," Field Marshal Benedek had found it necessary to take up a position between Koniggratz and Josephstadt.

On the same day the King of Prussia arrived at Gitschin, in Bohemia, from which central position the Austrians had the day before been driven by the Prussian forces under Prince Frederic Charles; and the junction of the first and second armies of Prussia, the army, that is, of Saxony or the Elbe, under Prince Frederic Charles, and the army of Silesia, under the Crown Prince of Prussia, was completely effected. In order to comprehend the full significance and bearing of these events, the reader must endeavor to form to himself a somewhat definite notion of the country in the rival monarchies are contending, and of the positions occupied by the Austrians and Prussians respectively, before and since the brief campaign which has been so vigorously fought through to such important results.

The Austrian province of Bohemia (once a famous kingdom, whose blind King John fell, fighting for the French, at Crecy, five hundred years ago, and left his captured crest of ostrich feathers, with his motto, "*Ich Dien,*" to be borne forever since by the English Prince of Wales), is a vast natural fortress of extraordinary strength. The Bohmer Wald Mountains on the west, the Erz-gebirge and the Lausitzer-gebirge on the north, the Riesen-gebirge and other chains of the Sudetes on the east, surround it and make the defense of its main lines of approach easy to a powerful and well-handled army. When the cloud of war first gathered over Germany, the general expectation was that Marshal Benedek, holding Bohemia with nearly or quite three hundred thousand men, would assume the offensive, and that, passing rapidly to the north into the friendly kingdom of Saxony, and to the east into the wealthy Prussian province of Silesia, he would drive the war home upon the Prussians at the very opening of the campaign. War was declared on the 18th of June, and the extraordinary celerity with which the Prussians threw themselves southward, occupying the capital of Saxony on the next day, and appearing in force upon the Saxon frontier of Bohemia within the first week of hostilities, made the realization of all these anticipations of an offensive Austrian campaign more than doubtful.

It was still thought, however, to be extremely problematical whether the Prussians in their turn would venture to become the aggressors, and to strike at the heart of Bohemia.

The Prussian commanders have not left Europe long to vague speculation on this point. Ten days after the declaration of war the Austrian positions in Northern Bohemia were assailed at three points—on the east by the army of the Crown Prince, advancing from Silesia through the passes of the Riesen-gebirge, with the lofty and fortified position of Glatz as its base of operations, and on the north and west by the Army of the Elbe, under Prince Frederic Charles. In a series of engagements of which we as yet have no full details, but which appear to have been unusually severe and hotly contested, the Austrians were driven back on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of June, upon a line of defense nearly thirty miles to the south of the northern frontier of Bohemia. The advantages thus won by the Prussians were followed up, as we now learn, with no loss of time; and on the 1st of July, less than a fortnight from the day of the declaration of war against Austria, the two invading armies of Prussia effected their junction at the town of Gitschin, which was that day carried by assault. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 25th of June, after giving a graphic sketch of the great strength of the Austrian positions in Northern Bohemia, and of the general hostility of the Czech populations in that region to the Prussians, thus described the general aspect of the military situation:—"Into such dangerous ground the Prussian columns are now feeling their way from two sides. If they advance they will soon fall in with the enemy lying in wait for them on his chosen battlefields. The left wing of the Austrians is disposed between Toplitz, the famous watering-place, and the Elbe. Directly south of Reichenberg, the centre is supposed to find itself encamped near Turnau, Lomnitz, and Munchengratz; while the right wing, beginning at Hohenstadt, in Moravia, stretches all the way to Oswiecim (Auschwitz) and Szczakow, on the Galician borders."

The victories which carried the Prussian eagles into Gitschin have rolled up and rolled back the left wing of Marshal Benedek's army beyond the Elbe and the Moldau; and driven the centre back more than forty miles from its positions of Turnau and Munchengrantz, to seek refuge also behind the Elbe, between the once formidable, though now comparatively insignificant fortresses of Josephstadt and Koniggratz. Gitschin itself the reader will find no difficulty in locating on any ordinary map of the seat of war, if he will remember that it lies at a distance of nearly sixty miles due west from Glatz, the point from which the Crown Prince of Prussia moved into Bohemia, and at a distance of about thirty-eight miles southeast from Zittau, the fortified depot on the Saxon frontier of the army of the Prussian Prince Frederick Charles. Operating from Gitschin, the armies of Prussia in the first days of July, it will be seen, were practically putting themselves between Marshal Benedek and the great city of Prague in Central Bohemia. By Eger, in Western Bohemia, the Austrian commander was in communication with the Bavarian army and the Federal forces under Prince Charles of Bavaria, numbering in all more than two hundred thousand men; and we have as yet no light that can be relied upon as to the operations, actual or prospective, of this formidable body, though it is known that the Prussians were pressing from the Rhine eastward, and that military events of importance could not long be delayed in that quarter.

But that the grand primary objects of the Prussian invasion of Bohemia have been accomplished; that the two main armies of William I have joined their forces in victory in the heart of Northern Bohemia; and that a terrible blow has been struck both at the prestige of the Austrian troops and at their confidence in their commander-in-chief—these things are unquestionable. In the first fortnight of the war the Prussians have won the most serious advantages, political, geographical, and military, over their antagonists. The influence over men's minds already established for the policy of Prussia by the successful audacity and promptitude in action of her Prime Minister, has now been secured for her arms by a campaign more sharp, short, and decisive than has been fought in similar circumstances, and by armies of such magnitude against a foe so formidable, since the times of the first Napoleon. It is a striking fact, which has already attracted attention in Europe, that in these opening battles of the German war, as in our own, actions have been fought continuously on from one day into another. The truth is, that the extent of the revolution effected by the railway in war has not yet been fully appreciated. By reducing the drain upon the strength of armies and abbreviating the long and exhausting marches of former times into a rapid transit by steam, the railway has made it possible for forces once brought into collision to maintain a conflict much longer and more obstinately than of old. Of this truth we shall doubtless have many more and bloody illustrations during the current summer; for these opening triumphs of the Prussians, so far from hastening the close of the struggle, are much more likely to prolong it, to embitter it, and to extend its devastating sweep.

A New Cabinet.

From the Daily News.

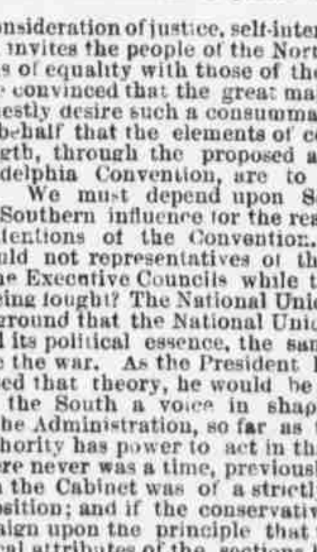
The resignation of the Postmaster-General is, we hope, the prelude to a complete reorganization of the Cabinet. The President has too long been embarrassed by the presence of conflicting elements in the Executive councils. But now that a powerful conservative organization is being formed in support of his policy, it would be a manifest injustice on the part of Mr. Johnson to retain among his advisers men who are the recognized tools and supporters of the opposing faction. The radicals, through the influence they wield by their majorities in Congress, have already an advantage in partisan action that renders the concession to them of any attributes of strength beyond what they are legitimately entitled to, an act of folly and weakness against which the conservative party has the right to protest. The advocates of the policy of immediate reconstruction are laboring with an energy and determination commensurate with the importance of the interests involved, and they expect, of course, the active co-operation of the Chief Magistrate. They cannot consent to the maintenance of a nest of radical sympathizers at the very citadel and centre of conservative action. The conflict has attained a crisis that calls for the observance of strict discipline and a prompt acceptance of every feature calculated to promote success. The offices of trust and influence at the disposal of the President should be filled by men who are distinctly and avowedly favorable to his policy, and reticence or equivocation should be regarded in the same light as an unqualified expression of hostility.

The President has accepted the principles enunciated in the call for the Philadelphia Convention; his Cabinet should therefore be composed exclusively of men who can conscientiously and unhesitatingly endorse those principles. And as the purpose of the Convention is mainly the reconstruction of the South, and the restoration to the Southern States and people of the enjoyment of their rights as members of the political household, it is but equitable and politic that that section should be represented in the Cabinet. We do not call for extreme or hazardous measures, but we believe that if one or more Southern statesmen should be called to the Cabinet, it would be hailed by the masses, North and South, as a seal upon the bond of Union, and a confirmation of peace and conciliation.

Every consideration of justice, self-interest, and patriotism invites the people of the North to live upon terms of equality with those of the South; and we are convinced that the great majority of them earnestly desire such a consummation. It is in that behalf that the elements of conservative strength, through the proposed action of the Philadelphia Convention, are to be concentrated. We must depend upon Southern votes and Southern influence for the realization of the intentions of the Convention. Why, then, should not representatives of the South assist in the Executive Councils while the campaign is being fought? The National Union party takes the ground that the National Union exists now, in all its political essence, the same as it was before the war. As the President has himself indorsed that theory, he would be justified in giving the South a voice in shaping the policy of the Administration, so far as the Executive authority has power to act in that direction. There never was a time, previously to the war, when the Cabinet was of a strictly Northern composition; and if the conservatives enter this campaign upon the principle that the relative political attributes of the sections have not been changed, there is no reason for any delay in an equitable distribution of Cabinet positions between the North and South, at the hands of an Executive who stands upon the platform of the Convention.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRANKFORD LYCEUM OF SCIENCE for the acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge are hereby notified that the property belonging to the said Institution has been sold and the funds ready for distribution. The stockholders are therefore requested to produce their certificates or other evidences of claim within one year from this date, otherwise they will be debarred from all right in said fund.

WILLIAM OVINGTON,
ISAAC SHALLCROSS,
ROBERT BUCKIUS.
No. 4610 Frankford street, Frankford.

FRANKFORD, June 18, 1866. 6 19 tu6w*

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of $1 50 per share was declared, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 16.

The transfer books will be closed on and after WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, and opened on the 16th.

7 10 7t* W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1866.

At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th.

7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TARR HOMESTEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN CENTS a share, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th instant.

Transfer books will close on the 18th, and reopen on the 25th.

7 16 9t C. HIESKELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No 309 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Diamond Coal Company held on the 5th inst., a Dividend of ONE 60/100 per share was declared, payable on and after the 14th inst.

7 14 3t* S. ALTER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY—Office, No. 314 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 17th inst.

Transfer Book will be closed on the 12th and reopen on the 17th.

7 11 7t THOMAS B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS!
FIREWORKS!
GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT
For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds,

Suitable for city retail trade, and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.

Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.

JOSEPH E. SMILEY,
6 30 No. 23 South FRONT Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs. daily 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third.

6 1 THOMAS J. LYONS,
JOHN S. MYERS.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery.
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.
Shetland Shawls, $4·00.
Shetland Shawls, $5·00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6 00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.
TUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
91 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 4§

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
4 16 3m CORNER OF RACE

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL.
CUT TO A BILL.
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·50 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 80
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8·00 to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises

4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

WHAT CAME FROM NOT USING PHILADELPHIA FLOUR.—On Thursday last, Mr. Levi Garrett, of Howard's Express, his wife and two children, and a servant, residing on Fifth street, above Race, were similarly affected shortly after partaking of a meal in which potatoe-cake made with lard and New York flour had been used. The whole family were seized with violent retching, their stomachs being racked with pain. Dr. William W. Sutton, No. 923 North Fifth street, was called in, and administered an antidote to the poison. The patients were speedily relieved, and considerable doubt existed as to the cause of their sudden sickness. The prevailing opinion was that cholera had visited the family. On the following day they were again taken sick shortly after breakfast, and again the physician was called in, who gave them speedy relief. They had ejected everything from their stomachs as on the day previous. A close examination was made of the food they had eaten. It was attributed to the potatoe-cake. This was made of New York flour, said to be the best brand, old potatoes, and fresh lard.

The potatoes and lard had been used in the preparation of other kind of food, and had no ill effect upon the family. The question then arose, What caused the sickness? It seems that some time since a number of families were taken sick in the northern counties of New Jersey and in New York city, from poisoned flour, which, upon investigation, proved to be the result of gross carelessness on the part of the miller, who, it seems, had poured melted lead into the mill-stones. This lead was ground off, and mixing with the flour, caused the poisoning. Such was the result upon an investigation having been made in New York. It is supposed that the flour used in the family of Mr. Garrett was some of the same stock. It was purchased on the day before it was used from a flour dealer or grocer on Callowhill street. It was pronounced to be the best brand, and was sold at the highest market rate, as something very superior. It was the flour that caused the sickness.

INVESTIGATION OF THE SPIRITUAL FRAUDS.—Before United States Commissioner Sergeant, yesterday, Peter Bradley had a hearing on the charge of distilling whisky without a license, in the yard of his dwelling, at William and Salmon streets, Richmond.

Algernon S. Cadwalader, Collector of the Fifth Collection District, was sworn, and testified as follows:—Have seen defendant once before; was at his place on Wednesday last, and saw a still in operation; there was a barrel half full of what I supposed to be whiskey, and the liquor was running from the still into another barrel; there was also mush and molasses in the distillery; the still was in a back yard, and was concealed by a high fence; it could not be seen from the street; defendant was not home then, and I did not see him for two or three hours; he came to me at the hotel, extended his hand, and I shook hands with him; when he drew back I discovered that he had left a greenback in the palm of my hand, of what denomination I do not know; I laid the note on the bar in front of him, and told him not to try that again; immediately after I felt something at my side, and putting my hand in my pocket, I discovered a note there; I took it out and placed it before him again, and told him not to attempt to force money upon me; I supposed the note to be a ten dollar bill, though I do not know the denomination of it; all this took place at the hotel, where Bradley and the men I had with me took supper; Bradley then made an attempt to pay for the suppers we had eaten, but I would not suffer the landlord to take the money; witness threatened to have him arrested for the attempted bribery if he did not desist; Bradley said to the Collector that he had no license, but that he had been to Third and Willow to get one, but he could not, as he was required to take it out in the Fifth District. There was other testimony corroborative of Mr. Cadwalader's, and Bradley was bound over for his appearance at Court. Other cases were to be heard, but, in the absence of the parties and witnesses, there was a postponement until Wednesday.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—Quite a number of cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, among which are the following:—

Alfred Gilligan was found lying in Broad street, below Washington, in an insensible condition.

Edward Maguire, aged 40 years, living at Twenty-third and Spruce streets, was overcome by the heat while hauling coal.

George Wilkins, residing in Christian street, above Second, fell at Fifth and Chesnut streets from the effects of the sun.

Charles Balier, aged 35 years, residing in Fifth street, above Dauphin, was overcome by the heat about half-past 11 o'clock yesterday morning, while driving a furniture car at Germantown road and Girard avenue. He was taken to his home.

Alfred Garrigues, in the employ of Mr. Dick, florist, was overcome in Broad street, near Washington avenue, and was removed to the hospital.

The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body of a woman who died from the effects of the heat, at No. 28 S. Nineteenth street.

A woman, who resides in Gaskill street, above Fourth, was sun-struck yesterday, and died a few hours after.

The above forms a fearful record of the effects of the intense heat. People cannot be too careful in exposing themselves to the intense heat of the sun. There are more deaths from the heat this month than have ever been known before in the same space of time in this city.

DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN CAR WORKS.—By the kindness of the gentlemanly Superintendent, D. H. Dotter, we are enabled to give some further particulars concerning the late destructive accident at the above place. At 4 P. M. on Saturday afternoon, during the late heavy thunder storm, the new wing of the main building was struck about the middle of the north part. The new building was built on a series of arches and piers, and the central arch was broken, and brought down the whole structure in a heap of ruins. The wreck was rendered the more complete by the thorough bracing of the roof and upper structure. When the central part gave way it dragged down all the rest with it. The building had just been finished, but there was no machinery in it at the time. It was intended for a "setting-up" shop. A large quantity of the old material can be used, thereby diminishing the actual loss. There was one curious circumstance attending the destruction of these works. Some of the sash which remained standing in the ruined walls had not a single glass broken. The whole structure sank down as if it had wilted under the touch of the lightning, rather than if crushed by a sudden stroke. The building was 85 by 327 feet long, and was insured against fire. The ruins were on fire at one time, but the flames were extinguished by the rain.

A LOFTY TUMBLE.—An Irish woman named McShane fell yesterday morning, before sunrise, from the fourth-story window of a house in Front street, above Market. Officer Hutchinson, who is upon that beat, and who is one of the very best privates of the entire force, was called in to witness the circumstances. The woman fell from a back window. At the windows of the second-story was a little scaffold constructed to support a dozen or so of flower-pots. The fall of the woman was broken by this obstruction, and wonderful to tell, she alighted upon the bricks below with no bones broken. Her head was cut and her back badly bruised. Officer Hutchinson, who was close by, was called in. To his presence of mind may be attributed, if such be the result, the recovery of the woman. So little was her apparent injury that when carried up to her chamber she accused her husband of throwing her out of the window. An odor of spirits upon her breath told the story. Ninety-nine cases out of a hundred like it would have proved fatal. Officer Hutchinson, who is a man of large experience and especial intelligence, declares that he never witnessed a like case.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner Taylor was kept very busy yesterday. In these dog-days his office is by no means a sinecure, for the cases of sudden deaths from drowning, heat, or excesses multiply in a fearful ratio. The Coroner was notified to hold inquests yesterday afternoon upon the following bodies:—

At the Nineteenth Ward Station House, an unknown man, who fell dead at Fourth and York streets.

Also, Mary Barry, a negro woman, who died suddenly in the rear of No. 721 Baker street.

At Mrs. Edels', Second street, above Susquehanna avenue, a man died suddenly.

At No. 6 Brinkley place, a woman died suddenly.

At No. 1529 Hancock street, Mrs. Gordon died suddenly.

At the Nineteenth Ward Station House, upon the body of John Berry, who was found dead on the Reading Railroad and Cedar street. The deceased lived at Front and Thompson streets.

James Young, aged fifteen years, who was drowned at 9 o'clock P. M., while bathing at Pier No. 13, Port Richmond.

Also, on an unknown man who died suddenly at 10 P. M., at the Washington House, Thirty-eighth and Market streets.

FAMILY TROUBLES.—John Shetlone and George Kanig were charged with an assault and battery on Elias Gafstenberg. One of the defendants is the step-son, and the other married the step-daughter of the prosecutor. A row occurred among them, in which Gafstenberg says he was struck, and his wife, as she usually did, took the part of the defendants.

The defense called Mrs. Gafstenberg, who testified that the boys came home at night tired, and wanted something to eat, and her husband called them loafers, and demanded a quarter for a half-day's work he had done for Kanig, which was paid. Then Gafstenberg told him he married his mother, and not the whole family, and struck him. Kanig then threw him over a settee. This case was prosecuted by private counsel of Gafstenberg. Verdict, guilty.

Counsel of Gafstenberg put in a bill for witness fees amounting to $11 50.

The Judge called the defendants up, and Shetlone said his step-father was continually abusing him. He admitted that he and Kanig were in liquor that night. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10.

THE LATE STORM.—There are new incidents of the late storm coming in. Miss Mead, while standing in the door of her residence, in Carlton street, west of Twentieth, received a shock that made her insensible for several hours. She was otherwise uninjured.

A barn belonging to the Blight estate, on Nicetown lane, near the township line road, was struck about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and shattered into fragments.

The eastern end of Gorton's extensive car wheel factory, at Twenty-first and Hamilton streets, was demolished.

A number of persons were stunned by the electricity, and made a narrow escape from being killed.

Two frame barns at Forty-second and Spruce streets were badly shattered.

The roofs of two stone dwellings at Powelton avenue and Thirty-fourth street were considerably damaged.

At Twenty-second and Filbert streets, a brick house was damaged about the roof.

It is very seldom we have to record so many disasters as occurred during the late storm.

DROWNED.—A boy about 14 years old was found in the Delaware, below Kaighn's Point, yesterday. His dress was a black summer-cloth pants, cloth vest, grey round jacket, and plaid woollen shirt, lengthened out with white flannel at the bottom. He had evidently been bathing, as his clothing was found on the bank. The body was taken in charge by Coroner Roberts, Camden, N. J.

A white man was found drowned yesterday at Arch street wharf. He was about five feet nine inches high; was dressed in black sackcoat and black pants, and had brown hair; no whiskers. His age was apparently forty-five years. He was crippled in both hands.

A sailor named Webb, belonging to the English ship *Corsair*, now lying in the Delaware river, near Vine street, was drowned while bathing on Saturday night, and his body has not yet been recovered.

POISONED TO DEATH.—Three persons, a father, daughter, and son-in-law, were buried yesterday afternoon from their late abode, in the vicinity of Seventh and Shippen streets. It was currently rumored, and doubtless believed by many, that death in these three instances was caused by the cholera. The father was an illiterate Dutchman, well known about the South Second street market-house as a gatherer of bones, which he piled away at his residence. He and the other two lived in a filthy place near Seventh and Shippen streets. On Saturday morning the old man obtained some beets and other vegetables, which he had cooked in a copper kettle, green with verdigris. The trio having eaten heartily of the food thus prepared, were taken sick and died from the effects of the poison.

COUNTERFEITERS.—Vance Abrams and William Hertzhog had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall yesterday, on the charge of making counterfeit money. These arrests were made by Captain Franklin, and grew out of developments made by two brothers, named Moothart, and a young man named Foster, who were arrested last week with a box containing counterfeit money in their possession. This box and contents, it is alleged by the Moothart and Foster, had been left by Abrams or Hertzhog at the residence of Mrs. Foster. At the place where Abrams was arrested a press was found for printing notes. The accused were committed in default of $5000 bail each to answer.

BOARD OF SURVEYORS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveyors was held yesterday. Applications for privilege to construct sewers in the following named streets were granted:—On Arch street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; on Linn street, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth street; on Julia street, between Coates and Brown streets; and on Walnut street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. The Board adjourned until the 17th of September.

CITY ICE BOAT.—Our enterprising city is taking time by the forelock, and preparing for the effects of the coming winter. Cramp & Sons are now engaged in building a new iron ice boat for this city. It is to be 175 feet long and 25 feet beam, and 57 feet over guards. It will be powerfully braced in the best manner, and will be of great strength. The engines of the old ice boat will be placed in her.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—We learn that our enterprising fellow-townsman, Mr. T. W. Braidwood, is in Chicago, making arrangements for the establishment of a school of design. It is to be conducted on the same principle as the one in this city. It will be a valuable institution, and should meet with proper encouragement.

THE "ANGLO-AMERICAN TIMES."—The Rev. C. W. Denison, for some time a resident of London, and connected with the management of the above paper, is now in this city, to present its claims. We cordially wish him success.

A BETTER SUPPLY.—The water has been turned on at Broad street and Columbia avenue, through the new 30-inch main, thus affording a better supply of water to the citizens in that neighborhood.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
124 wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

200,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans Home Fund, $5,000 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches 200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by
F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655. Wilmington Delaware.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H A Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from any charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Begins at 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 17,
Last night of Boucicault's great Drama of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Act I.—The First Gleam of War.
Act II.—Signal of the Clock of the Mosque.
Act III.—The Charge of the Highlanders.
The Charming Original Music.
MISS EFFIE GERMON
In her admirable performance of "Jessie," will sing snatches of beautiful Scotch melodies
And also the Nautical Spectacular Drama of
THE LOST SHIP.
WEDNESDAY,
MISS EFFIE GERMON'S BENEFIT,
for which occasion will be presented the Oriental Pageant of ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 4m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 294 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,
Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines,
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,150 00
200,000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,875 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$996,550 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	49,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D. Taylor,
Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Penistan,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS
THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 815

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc. reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 4·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—
For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.
RETURNING:
Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M., Express.
Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.
Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 72

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·16, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre de Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1·60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express‡	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.
Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.
A TICKET OFFICE
Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN AND AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.
For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—
On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·20 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the new historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Sup't, Intended.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

THE VETO.

THE President yesterday vetoed the new Freedmen's Bureau bill. The bill had been framed with specific reference to avoiding the main objections urged by the Executive to the former one. It failed, however, to secure his approval. The message is in the main a repetition of that of the 19th of February last.

The bill, upon being returned to the House of Representatives, where it originated, was immediately passed over the veto by a vote of 104 to 33—the entire Republican strength present, except RAYMOND, of New York, voting for it. The bill was at once sent to the Senate, where, after a few characteristic remarks from Mr. HENDRICKS and Mr. SAULSBURY, it was also passed by a vote of 33 to 12, the Chairman declaring it to have received the constitutional majority, and to be a law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

But two of our New York contemporaries refer to the matter. Speaking of it, the *Tribune* says:—

"The prompt action of Congress in passing the Freedmen's Bureau bill over the Presidential veto makes that document a mere expression of Presidential opinion. The bill is a law of the land, and beyond any argument of ours. We think Congress acted with wise intrepidity, and we see no argument of the President important enough to have delayed the measure a single day.

"Mr. JOHNSON's message is in better temper than most of his publications. He makes the objection that this bill is unnecessary by reason of the Civil Rights bill, which, although not pleasant to the President, was even more so than the present measure. The dangers of military law and military tribunals are dwelt upon with an emphasis that seems strange when we remember that the writer found warrant enough in military judgment to summarily hang five men and one woman. The President's dislike to military tribunals receives a certain amount of our sympathy. We are anxious to see our army swords turned into ploughshares and pruning-hooks, and our gaily apparelled soldiers doing good work in the open farm lands and forests of the Northwest. We think the President could have done this by giving the negro his only weapon of self-defence—the ballot. A voting citizen is not often oppressed. The talisman of suffrage has a strange influence over politicians and public men. Impartial suffrage would have made the negro the equal of the white, abundantly able to defend himself and fight his way in the world. The President has refused this. We charge him with having paralyzed the cause of impartial suffrage, and made a new contest for its realization necessary. He has thrown his Administration against it, making an ignoble test among his followers, and carrying out if possible, in a more offensive way, Mr. BUCHANAN's policy towards Lecompton. He made the negro helpless, neither free nor slave, but the nondescript freedman. He placed him in the condition of dependence that demanded the protection given by the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

"The evil that President JOHNSON laments is an evil of his own creation. We do not say that the people of the South, as a body, are the oppressors of the black race. We have had too many conspicuous examples of humanity and kindness, on the part of leading Southern men, to permit ourselves to make this charge. But we have also seen—and the President is a witness—a spirit of caste, of enmity, race warring upon race, and laborer upon laborer, ending in murder and rapine. There are classes in the South who show towards the negro the envy that cannot bear to see its fellows rise, and the chagrin of disappointed mastery. Because they cannot own the negro body and soul, they would either slay him, or make his portion miserable upon the earth. If this were otherwise, does the President regard it as good democracy for one class to live only upon the generosity of another? Is it consistent with republican institutions for the negro to have no hope of advancement but what rests with the charity of his former masters? How long would it have taken ANDREW JOHNSON—poor laboring man—to have become President if, because of his poverty and labor, he had been turned over to the kindness of rich neighbors? It was because he received justice that he rose. Give the black man justice and he will advance himself.

"The crime of the Presidential policy lies in his cowardly surrender to the slave spirit the fruits of our victory over the slave power. This one step was the easy, fatal descent. We can think of nothing more aptly illustrating the Presidential policy than that of the swine in Holy Scripture, who found themselves possessed with devils. The evil spirit would not depart, and they rushed into the sea. The President has been heading towards the sea with mad velocity, and this message is another sad but unmistakable step."

The *Herald* says:—

"The Freedmen's Bureau bill, extending the jurisdiction of the law for two years longer, was vetoed by the President yesterday, and upon the same grounds that he objected to the original law of last February, adding, however, as an additional reason for vetoing the present law, the testimony furnished by the reports of Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON that the freedmen were grossly abused by the agents of the Bureau, and that the operations of the law generally proved a failure. Under these circumstances President JOHNSON decided to veto the bill; but as might be expected, the radical Congress almost instantly, with indecent haste, passed it again over his veto. The bill having come originally from the House, the veto message was sent to that body by the President, and was there overridden by a vote of one hundred and four to thirty-three. It was then sent to the Senate without a moment's delay, and the veto was there set aside by a vote of thirty-three to twelve—three Senators not voting. The Freedmen's Bureau, therefore, with all its extravagant expenditure, its wholesale jobbing, and cruelty to the unhappy negro, is to remain in operation, despite the honest protest of the President and the general condemnation of the people."

A Proposal to Put Rebels into the Cabinet.

THE New York *Daily News*, notorious as a violent Rebel sheet during the whole war, calls upon the President, in reconstructing his Cabinet, to call to it one or more "Southern statesmen." It says:—"We must depend upon Southern votes and Southern influence for the realization of the intentions of the Philadelphia Convention. Why, then, should not representatives of the South assist in the Executive Councils while the battle is being fought?"

The "Southern statesmen" to whom the *News* alludes are such men as BRECKINRIDGE, DAVIS, WISE, HUNTER, MASON, etc. Would it not be a choice sight to see one or two such traitors as these sitting as Cabinet officers at Washington? The effrontery which enables this organ of the disunion Democracy to make such a proposition is one of the "signs of the times."

The Redemption of Italy.

PRUSSIA's thundering legions upon the banks of the Elbe, and beneath the shadows of the Giant Mountains, have accomplished that for Italy which her own brave sons had failed to do upon the banks of the Po and the Mincio. "The man of blood and iron," the German absolutist, BISMARK, has proved the liberator of Italy. Not the Quadrilateral, but the passes of the Bohemian mountains, have become the gateway to Venetia.

"Italy has been struggling against foreign domination for a thousand years, and in vain," said old METTERNICH in 1815. But the long contest bids fair at last to be put to rest, and the spirit of Italian nationality seems about to realize its dream of centuries in a free and united Italy "from the Alps to the sea."

The offer of the Emperor of Austria to cede Venetia to the French Emperor will doubtless be accepted; but LOUIS NAPOLEON will take the prize only to transfer it to its rightful owner, the Italian people. It had already been rumored, before this offer of FRANCIS JOSEPH was made, that Italy had offered to France the island of Sardinia as an inducement for such intervention as should secure to her the possession of Venetia. Whether the French Emperor will hold VICTOR EMANUEL to his offer, if such an one has been made, remains to be seen. It is also a matter of some doubt whether the secret treaty which doubtless exists between Prussia and Italy will admit of the latter's withdrawing from the contest while Prussia keeps the field. Still, in any event, we look upon the transfer of Venetia to Italy as inevitable. With the victorious hosts of Prussia pushing down towards Vienna over the debris of Austria's finest army, led on by her ablest general, and threatening the very throne upon which FRANCIS JOSEPH sits, he is in no condition to prolong the contest with VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI. We assume, therefore, that the unity of Italy is an accomplished fact.

The recovery of Venetia will leave but one more "vexed question" in the way of Italian progress, and that is the question of the temporal power of the Pope. It is impossible that the anomaly of this *imperium in imperio*, this power within a power, should much longer continue to exist. Long ago the Italian people, left to themselves, would have made Rome the capital of a spiritual empire only. An important step towards the settlement of this question has been made during the present contest by the secularization of the monastic establishments throughout Italy. The Government, during the discussion of this measure, placed it not upon economical grounds, but upon higher moral and political considerations. Doubtless it had its eye upon this very matter of the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope.

We feel confident that the hour of Italy's redemption, political and religious, is at hand. That land, so long renowned for all that is great and glorious in human achievement, is about to renew its youth.

> "Even now the flame
> Bursts forth where once it burnt so gloriously,
> And, dying, left a splendor like the day,
> That like the day diffused itself, and still
> Blesses the earth—the light of genius, virtue,
> Greatness in thought and act, contempt of death,
> God-like example!"

These Prussian needle guns are doing good service for humanity. That rugged, fierce BISMARK is God's instrument in a grander work than the conquest of the Duchies or the aggrandizement of Prussia. Consciously or unconsciously he is the apostle of progress, not of reaction, and is building up the cause of the people rather than that of their oppressors.

A Consolation in Hot Weather.

WE have few truer maxims than the one which informs us that misery loves company. While we are undergoing the process of a gentle parboiling, it is a positive satisfaction to see by the telegraph that all our neighbors are as hot, and some far more so than are we. With a humanity which reflects great credit on the Associated Press, no despatches of the condition of the thermometer in the mountains is furnished—that only the cities bear evidence. It is a relief to know that we are two degrees lower than at Washington, and four than in Allentown. In order to cheer the disheartened, we append a table which will show how the weather has been on the 16th of July for four years:—

	6 *A. M.*	12 *M.*	3 *P. M.*
1863	73	85	83
1864	67	80	81
1865	72	78	76
1866	80	94	95

We give a list of the hottest days known since 1830:—

	Degrees		*Degrees.*
1831—June 1 and 2	95	1847—July 18	93
1833—August 7	87	1848—July 27	94
1834—July 10, 26, 27	93	1849—July 13	93
August 7	95	1850—June 20	94
1835—August 12	91	1852—July 22	93
1836—July 10	88	1853—June 21	94
1837—August 1	89	1854—July 4	95
1838—June 29, July 9	93	July 17	93
July 10	96	July 21	99
1839—July 28	87	July 22	94
1841—July 26	96	1855—June 29	93
1845—July 18	99	July 18	97
1846—July 11	96	July 20	99

The following table will be found of interest, showing as it does the average range of the thermometer for 15 days in July for five years:

	7 *A. M.*	5 *P. M.*
1862	68 53	79 06
1863	70 02	75 00
1864	69 29	79 03
1865	69 13	73 53
Aggregate for four years	276 88	309 65
Average for four years	69 22	77 66
1866	73 50	84 13
Greater in 1866	4 28	6 47

The following was the state of the thermometer yesterday in our neighboring cities:—

Baltimore	95—100
Allentown	98—108
Albany	100—104
Boston	94—100
New York	80— 94

It is a consolation for us of Philadelphia to know that any how we did not surpass Albany.

APPROPRIATE SELECTION.—The Democrats of Ohio have elected GEORGE H. PENDLETON as one of their delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. This is altogether appropriate. Mr. PENDLETON was the candidate for Vice-President, in 1864, of the party which declared the war a "failure." He was put on the ticket as the special representative of the Peace men.

The New York "Times" Erratic.

MR. HENRY J. RAYMOND's political course is like that of some brilliant luminary, which, while it moves rapidly, is apparently governed by no law, human or divine. A few days since he stated in the Union caucus that he was not to be read out of the Republican party; that he was a firm and true member of that organization. In the *Times* this morning we find the following editorial attack on the members of the party in Congress.

"The 'injunction of secrecy' has been removed! The proceedings of the Congressional causes are revealed! And what a revelation!! In spirit and language one can almost imagine himself reading a chapter in French history. The Confederate conspirators in Canada, when arranging for the assassination of LINCOLN, SEWARD, JOHNSON, and STANTON, need not have been more bitter or denunciatory. Their hatred of President JOHNSON, though deadly, was not more violently expressed. There is this marked difference, however. The Confederates had reasons for hating ANDREW JOHNSON. He had nobly and boldly resisted secession and rebellion. He stood firmly by the Government, the Constitution, and the Union. The warfare of Congress upon the President is unfounded and wanton. Its leaders conspired against him in advance of any action justifying or excusing it. Their first step, in caucus, when the session opened, was to create a hostile 'Committee of Fifteen,' by which political legislation was shaped and controlled."

Rather strong words, considering Mr. RAYMOND joined in the caucus, and by joining agreed to abide by its decision.

In an additional letter signed "R.," evidently from the pen of the editor, a terrible plot is revealed. See how the "Little Villain" gloats over the revelation

"You may have noticed the passage in the House, a few days since, of a resolution offered by General PAINE, of Wisconsin, calling on the States to organize, discipline, and equip their militia, and directing that two-thirds of the arms, ordnance, and ammunition now under custody of the General Government be distributed among the States—the distribution among the loyal States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders. The resolution came up from the Committee on Military Affairs and was pushed to a vote, without debate or delay, under the previous question. It attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country, and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the assurance that it was intended, by those who secured its passage, as the first step towards preparation for another civil war. Although no debate was had upon it, members were urged to vote for it by direct conversational appeals on the floor on the part of the few who were privy to its introduction. Some were told that it was necessary to enable the Southern loyalists to protect themselves; others that it was simply a matter of detail in the War Department; others that the arms must be taken out of the hands of the President; and others that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. An appeal was made by Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to be a matter of importance—but this was refused.

"Most of the leading and reflecting radicals in Congress take this view of the political future:—If the fall elections result in the choice of Northern Democrats enough to constitute, when added to the members from the Southern States, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus constituted, will claim to be the Congress, and will act accordingly; and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose sessions he will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from the loyal States—if they constitute a majority from those States—will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if necessary, invoke an insurrection of the people to maintain them in that position. They do not in the least conceal their purpose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to force, and to 'drive the rival Congress, with the President and his Cabinet and supporters, into the Potomac,' to use the language of one of the ablest and most sincere of their number."

If the concoction and circulation of such foul falsehood, for the purpose of damaging the party, is the proper work of one who proclaims himself a member and supporter, we have only to say, "May Heaven save us from our friends."

Repudiating It.

THE New York *Evening Post* thus washes its hands of the Convention to assemble here in August:—

"The *World*, by-the-way, this morning pretends that the *Evening Post* approves of the Philadelphia Convention. This is wrong; the *Evening Post* only maintains the right of people to hold conventions freely, at their own pleasure; to utter their sentiments before the country, and make known their wishes and purposes, and by all such lawful means to influence public opinion in their favor. The *Evening Post* has never, like some of its contemporaries, approved beforehand a policy not yet declared, or endorsed in blank, as a business man would say."

The *Commercial Advertiser*, too, wishes to be counted out. It says:—

"The *World* classes this paper among those which 'favor' the Philadelphia Convention. We certainly favor that Convention in the sense of having no objection to its meeting, but we have no belief that it will do any good. It will be a Democratic Convention, pure and simple, and its declarations will be platitudes, soothing to the conservative mind, but incapable of exerting any influence. The Republican party represents the dominant sense of the North; that party is radical; the JOHNSON men in it can be told off on the fingers. The party is opposed to the President's policy, and while it is far from right in its treatment of the question of reconstruction, it is far nearer in line with correct principle than are those who sustain the White House policy. There may be a few 'conservative' Republicans who expect the organization of a new and strong party at Philadelphia. They will find, however, that the Democrats will not surrender their name, nor will they abandon their principles, or allow Republican perverts to lead off in the meeting. As we observed the other day, those who listen to the voice of the Democratic charmer must cast in their lot with their ancient enemies, and take such places as their new entertainers may assign to them. They will be paraded systematically and ostentatiously, but the 'riboned ox' will 'coldly furnish forth the 'marriage feast'—he will not be the object either of worship or promotion.'"

Loyalty in Texas.

WE have before us a copy of the Houston Texas *Daily Evening Star*, dated June 15. A good part of the paper is taken up with the description of a great firemen's parade, which came off in that city the day before. It was participated in by companies from Galveston as well as by those in Houston. We copy the *Star's* description of the feature of the celebration which well illustrates the loyalty of that portion of the South. It says:—

"'Houston Engine No. 3,' a new company, had a simple but beautiful large wreath of flowers, suspended over their engine. In view of the fact that they have just organized, they deserve great praise for their appearance.

"'Hook and Ladder' was last in the order of marching, blue flannel shirts and black pants being their uniform. Their truck was drawn by four white horses, upon which was arranged a canopy, upon which was placed a monument in memory of the Confederate dead, upon which was seated a beautiful young girl, mourning for the 'dead nation' and its martyrs. She was dressed in red, white, and red, with crape over the stars which represent the Southern States. She wore manacles on her hands, with chains at her feet, as indicative of the condition of her own native land. She did not represent the Goddess of Liberty (as some of the Federal officers supposed), but the South, the down-trodden, the oppressed South. It was painfully beautiful and touching, and reminded us of ANDROMACHE lying chained and weeping for her lord.

"The procession, followed by private carriages and citizens, after marching through the principal streets of the city to the tune of 'Dixie' and other appropriate airs, repaired to the Market Square, where it was dismissed."

In another part of the paper, speaking of the celebration, the editor says:—

"The day passed off with much harmony and good feeling, until the different fire companies started in procession. They all turned out beautifully decorated with wreaths, flowers, and evergreens, while the greatly to be admired Hook and Ladder Company came out bearing a fine monument, dressed off in deep mourning, in memory of the gallant Confederate dead. This, we are sorry to say, gave some little offense to our military rulers, and brought forth remarks from some of them which, to some extent, marred the pleasures of the evening, and even introduced itself into the circle of the merry dance, to the great annoyance, not only of the male portion of our community, but of the fair ladies who thought fit to honor the terpsichorean hall with their smiling and lovely faces."

What a hardship it is, truly, that these patriotic Texans, who so mourn the "dead nation," are not permitted to make laws for the loyal people of the United States! We think a little further *reconstruction* will not be amiss in their case.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.]

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this (destined to be) delicious perfume from Forney's *Press:*—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, prepared by Messrs. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, CHESNUT Street, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all natural perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists everywhere. 7 14 6m 4p

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Fourth District,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL,
COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes, Licenses, Pianos, Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28th day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,
7 17 16t COLLECTOR.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 23d inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Walnut street, from the Sewer now constructed on Seventeenth street to the east line of Eighteenth street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewer to the amount of seventy-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
7 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fire-proof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent. (new), Nos. 12,462, 12,463, 12,464, 12,465; Germantown Bank, Nos. 1407, 99, 119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch Street Theatre, No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No. 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679.

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 15 tmsm* CASPER HEFT.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—That we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, 18,000 patients and the medical profession will testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 737 WALNUT Street. 7 14 swft

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE

COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE,

FIRST DISTRICT,

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM No. 419 CHESNUT STREET, TO

No. 247 South THIRD Street,

East Side, corner of EVELINA, below Walnut.

JOHN H. TAGGART,
7 17 8t Collector First District Pennsylvania.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BE PUBLISHED NEXT SATURDAY

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK.

PRINTED FROM ADVANCE SHEETS.

ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY,
ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY,
ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY,

BY MRS. HENRY WOOD,
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD,

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "Oswald Cray," "Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," etc.

ELSTER'S FOLLY is being printed from the author's manuscript and advance proof-sheets, purchased by us direct from Mrs. Henry Wood, and will be issued here by us in advance of the publication of the work in Europe

Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume.

Price $1·50 in Paper, or $2·00 in Cloth.

Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue. Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

All Books sent, postage paid, on receipt of retail price. All NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. [1t4p

HOMES WITHOUT HANDS, 8vo, ILLUSTRATED............$4 00
LAND AT LAST. 8vo., paper............·40
RUNNING THE GAUNTLET. 12mo. cloth......$1 50
PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF ROGERS' Celebrated Groups of War Statuary—17 subjects. Among which we mention, "Taking the Oath;" "One More Shot," etc. Two sizes for framing, $1; or for the Album, 20 cents each, at

G. W. PITCHER'S
7 17 tuths 3t Book, Album, and Photograph House,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Sent by mail everywhere on receipt of price.

"THE GRAND ADDITION TO THE GEOGRAPHY OF INNER AFRICA MADE BY MR. BAKER."—SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, BART.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ALBERT NYANZA,

GREAT BASIN OF THE NILE,

AND

Explorations of the Nile Sources,

BY

SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, M. A. F. R. G. S.;

And Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society.

With Maps, numerous Illustrations, engraved on wood, by J. Cooper, from Sketches by Mr. Baker; and a Chromo-Lithograph Frontispiece of the Great Lake from which the Nile flows, and Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Baker beautifully engraved on Steel, by Jeans, after Photographs.

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A model of what a book of travels should be.—*London Saturday Review.*

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No one who has any feelings to be moved can read Mr. Baker's exquisite narrative without extending to him and his noble wife the warmest sympathy.—*London Review.*

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
7 14 3t4p] PUBLISHERS,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State, the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

THROUGH LINES.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Is now running through lines, by Seaboard Railroad routes via RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, MONTGOMERY and MOBILE TO NEW ORLEANS.

Since the recent decision of the Courts in Virginia, additional routes have also been opened to WARRENTON, CHARLOTTESVILLE, GORDONSVILLE, and LYNCHBURG and other points on the ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, and also to STAUNTON and points on the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Company is prepared to receive FREIGHT, PACKAGES, AND MONEY, for the above and intermediate points.

Office, No. 630 MARKET Street.

B. F. FICKLIN,
7 17 10t General Superintendent.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and proved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

CORLISS STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—It is first class, built by Corliss & Co., Providence; capacity (120) one hundred and twenty horse-power; cylinder 20 by 48; fly-wheel, 16 feet diameter 24-inch face. In first-rate order, and as good as new. Can be delivered at once. Address STEAM ENGINE, Box No. 1343, Philadelphia Post Office. 7 14 10t

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000 with a net annual revenue, after the first year, of over $1,500 0 0, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
7 16 1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

GROCERIES.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET.

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Only the best and purest goods sold.

TAKE NOTICE.

POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION

Of an article under any circumstances.

ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED

Without water, lard, or grease.

The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
7 10tuths19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

NEW SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED,

VERY FINE NEW SMOKED SALMON,

IN FINE ORDER.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 §4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH and TENTH Sts.

FOR GOOD BREAD
ALWAYS USE
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
Ask your grocer for it.
Wholesale Agent. WARD J. CAFFEE,
7 12 12t S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT street, on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

5 barrels Killikinick Smoking Tobacco, 12 boxes Tobacco Scraps, 6 hogsheads Tobacco Scraps, 5 tierces Tobacco Scraps, 1 large Press, 1 Cutting Machine, 1 Stove and Pipe.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, July 17, 1866. 7 17 tuth 6t

LOST.—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Fourth and Chesnut and Third and Walnut, a CUFF with GOLD BUTTON attached, marked "A." The finder will please return the same to No. 409 WALNUT Street. 7 16 2t

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Missing Ship "Monarch of the Seas"—Seven Hundred and Twenty-eight Persons Supposed to Have Perished—The New York Clipper Ship "Hornet" Burned at Sea—The Captain and Crew Forty-three Days in a Longboat—Two Boats Still Missing—Wreck of the Schooner "Cinderella" on Squan Beach—The Ships "Bedfordshire" and "Cyclops," from Bombay for Liverpool, both Overdue, Etc.

The American emigrant ship *Monarch of the Seas*, which left Liverpool for New York on the afternoon of the 19th of March last, with a valuable cargo and 674 passengers, is now, lacking but two days, four months at sea, and as yet nothing has been heard of her. It is feared that some disaster must have occurred to the vessel, and that she has gone down with all on board. The *Monarch of the Seas* was, without exception, one of the finest emigrant ships that ever left this port. She was under the command of Captain Robert Kirkaldy, a clever and experienced seaman, and was in every respects a first-class vessel. She was built in this city by Messrs. Roosevelt & Joyce, in 1854; rated A1, was copper and iron fastened; 1979 tons burden, 223 feet in length, 43 feet breadth of beam, 20 feet depth of hold, and three full decks. The missing vessel sailed from Liverpool with about 1600 tons of freight, consigned to B. I. H. Trask & Co., and was valued at $125,000. She was owned by Messrs. A. Taylor & Co., of Liverpool.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW:—Richard Emmett, John Burns, William French, W. Kirkaldy, John Smith, Robert Burns, Charles Neill, M. McLoughlin, Peter Knight, John Hinsdale, Henry Williams, John Jeffreys, John Daley, Jeremiah Flynn, William Henderson, Charles Collins, Richard Chatman, Richard Murphy, Michael Campbell, Richard Thompson, John Isaacs, John Morris, John Sayers, Frank Porter, John Eute, Charles Bell, Michael Ryan, Samuel Vinney, Edward Young, John Hughes, David A. Hussey, Henry Parr, Alexander Dias, Michael Shelly, C. Sanders, William Mills, John Burke, John Feed, James Hughes, James White, John White, Con. Brice, James Butler, James Horgan, James McKenna, Lawrence McIntyre, Michael Morris, Edward Mulligan, James Dunn, T. Smith, Jeremiah Crinnion, Michael Mulhern, John Farrall.

TOTAL NUMBER LOST.

Officers and crew	54
Passengers, adults	606
Children	44
Infants	24
Total	728

BURNING OF THE SHIP "HORNET."

By telegraph from San Francisco we learn that Honolulu advices report that the clipper ship *Hornet*, Captain Mitchell, from New York for San Francisco, was burned at sea May 3, in latitude 2 degrees north, longitude 135 degrees 5 minutes west. The captain and twelve of the crew, and two passengers named Fergusson, brothers, arrived at San Francisco after being forty-three days in a longboat.

Two other boats are yet out, containing the first and second mates and about twenty others. The boats kept company for nineteen days and then parted from one another. The ship carried a large quantity of kerosene and burned rapidly.

The *Hornet* was owned by Messrs. Lawrence, Giles & Co., of No. 11 South street, in this city, and was 1427 tons burden, and was built by Messrs. Westervelt & Mackey, of this city, in 1851, and rated A1½. She had a large and valuable assorted cargo, and it is said that one firm in this city shipped $70,000 worth of goods by the Hornet, on which there was no insurance.

The vessel belonged to Sutton & Co.'s Despatch Line, and is the first ship lost out of one hundred and fifty which they have sent out during the past seven years. The vessel is fully insured, and with her cargo was valued at $400,000.

The following telegram, received from San Francisco yesterday by the owners of the vessel, gives some additional particulars of the disaster:—

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Lawrence, Giles & Co.:—The ship *Hornet* was destroyed by fire May 3. The captain, two passengers and thirteen seamen arrived at one of the Sandwich Islands June 15, in a state of starvation.

They had been in the long boats forty-three days. Two boats, with the first and second mates, and the remainder of the crew, are yet out. The boats were in company for nineteen days. GEORGE HOWES.

There were only two passengers in the vessel when she left this port.

The *Hornet* sailed from this port on the 12th of January last, under command of Captain Mitchell.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER "CINDERELLA."

The schooner *Cinderella*, of Wellfleet, Captain Niel, went ashore on Sunday morning about 2 o'clock, on the north side of Wreck Pond, near Squan beach, New Jersey. She was loaded with fish, all of which has been saved. The vessel was sold as she lies for three hundred dollars. The schooner was an old vessel, and rated two and a half in Lloyd's. She was built in 1843 at Essex, Conn., and was sixty-three ton burden.

OTHER MISSING VESSELS.

The ships *Bedfordship* and *Cyclops*, from Bombay respectively 18th and 11th of January last, bound for Liverpool, are very much overdue, and fears are entertained for their safety. The premium for insurance stands very high at present in England, and is rapidly increasing.—*New York Herald.*

THE GREAT LORD BOND ROBBERY.

Arrest of a Pawnbroker—Theft of Michigan War Loan Bonds—How Brokers Make Money.

John Lynch, a pawnbroker, doing business at No. 28 Grand street, was arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of having been concerned in stealing $1,200,000 worth of Government bonds and railroad and other securities from Rufus L. Lord, of No. 38 Exchange Place, on the 7th of March last. Several weeks ago Mr. Lord made affidavit before the magistrate against Lynch and his clerk, Dennis L. Ferguson. These men were suspected from the fact that early in May Detective Kelso arrested Ferguson at the office of the American Express Company while in the act of forwarding a $5000 7·30 Treasury note, which had been stolen from Mr. Lord, to Samuel H. Clapp, of Detroit.

At that time Lynch escaped, but recently he was arrested by Captain Young of the Detective force and Captain Jourdan of the Sixth Precinct. Ferguson, who was examined on the charge, has been held to bail. Since the recovery of the bond Mr. Clapp, of Detroit, has appeared before Justice Dowling and made an affidavit, in which he sets forth that he bought two $5000 7·30 bonds from Lynch, and had ordered a third, which never reached him. It was this bond that was found in possession of Ferguson at the time of his arrest. It is claimed that the two bonds previously purchased by Clapp of Lynch were stolen from Mr. Lord.

Mr. Clapp made a second affidavit against Lynch, in which he says he bought Michigan war loan bonds from Lynch, and that said bonds proved to have been stolen from the residence of a Mr. Lawrence, of Poughkeepsie.

The following are copies of the affidavits made by Mr. Clapp:—

Samuel H. Clapp, of Detroit, Michigan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that in the month of November, 1865, and January, 1866, deponent had business transactions with John Lynch in buying securities. That in the month of April last deponent went to said John Lynch's place of business, No. 78 Grand street; while there, Mrs. Lynch, the wife of said John Lynch, asked deponent to buy from her a $5000 7·30 Treasury note. That deponent went with her into her business room, and there agreed to buy the same from her for the sum of $3800. That as deponent was going out of the place, he met the said John Lynch, who remarked to deponent "that he was going to buy that fowl," calling it by the name of "watch," and wanted deponent to hand him two thousand dollars, and he would give deponent four per cent per month for the use of the same. That deponent went away, obtained some money returned, and purchased the said bond from Mrs. Lynch, giving her the sum of three thousand eight hundred dollars. That when deponent paid her she said that she had another bond of the same denomination to sell, and wanted deponent to buy it; that deponent said he would if she would send it by express, which sale was agreed to. That deponent then went west to Detroit, taking the bond which he had bought with him, which bond was numbered 3884, to the best of his knowledge. That as soon as deponent had received money enough by the sale of the bond which he had bought, he telegraphed to send him another "watch," meaning another bond, and the one Mrs. Lynch agreed to send and sent a draft to Mrs. Lynch for the same. That in three or four days deponent received by express from Mrs. Lynch a $5000 7·30 bond numbered 2104, but deponent ordered from Mrs. Lynch an extra $5000 7·30 bond which he never received.

Mr. Clapp also stated in an affidavit:—"That in the month of January last he bought from John Lynch, at his place of business, No. 78 Grand street, ten $1000 Michigan War Loan Bonds, and that in a short time after he purchased the above he purchased a few from said Lynch four $500 Michigan War Loan Bonds, Nos. 247, 248, 249, and 250."

Justice Dowling required Lynch to find $10,000 bail on each complaint to await the result of an examination, which will be held in a few days. Lynch is forty years of age, and was born in England. He pleads not guilty.—*N. Y. News.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

A TRAGEDY IN CAMDEN.

An Old Woman Brutally Murdered This Morning.

NO CLUE TO THE PERPETRATOR OF THE DEED.

The southern portion of our neighboring city of Camden was thrown into an unusual excitement about sunrise this morning, by the report that an old woman had been murdered during the night, just on the outskirts of the town.

As soon as the report gained currency the people of the neighborhood flocked to the spot in crowds, desirous of viewing the body and of learning the particulars. Alderman John S. Bundick, whose office is quite near the scene of the tragedy, was summoned at once, and repairing to the scene, took charge of the body. He likewise sent a messenger for Coroner Roberts, who resides in the northern section of the city, but as the arrival of that official was long and unaccountably delayed, the magistrate at last yielded to the demands of the people, and summoning a jury, proceeded to inquire into the circumstances attending the affair.

The body of the murdered woman was discovered about a quarter of a mile from the Kaighn's Point Ferry, on the "Ferry Road," just outside the city limits, near what is commonly called the "line ditch." Among all the witnesses who were present at the inquest, no one knew her name or anything about her antecedents previous to yesterday. She was judged to be from sixty to seventy years of age, was plainly but respectably dressed, wearing over her shoulders a black silk circular; her stockings had been removed from her feet, which were still covered with a pair of laced gaiters.

Under her head was found a small bundle, which she had been seen carrying on the previous day. This contained some stockings, rags, and small trinkets, from which it was inferred that she was a peddler of small wares by profession.

There was but one wound on the body, and that was on the back of her head. The skull had been entirely crushed in by a blow from some blunt instrument, such as a brick or a stone. An old black bonnet which was lying near her was battered out of all shape, showing that it had probably been removed from her head after the assault. Some of the witnesses suggested that she might have been run over by a cart, but that was quite unlikely, as the face was perfect, not showing evidence of even the slightest bruise; nor were marks of violence found on any other portion of her body.

The substance of the testimony elicited was as follows:—

The deceased had been seen in the neighborhood yesterday for the first time. All day long, and during a portion of the evening, she had been seen lounging about the village of Stockton, which is situated just on the borders of Camden, and is populated by an indefinite admixture of whites and blacks. During the course of the day she had partaken of liquor quite frequently in the various saloons with which the suburban village of Stockton abounds.

At times she had hired the children whom she had encountered to do little errands for her, paying some of them as much as twenty cents for their services. Towards evening she entered a lager beer saloon, kept by a Mrs. Wickey, and asked for drink. This had been refused her, and likewise her request for lodgings during the night.

Late in the evening a passer-by had seen her lying, apparently asleep, near the spot where her lifeless body was discovered at daylight this morning.

Mrs. Bowman, whose residence is about one hundred yards from the scene of the tragedy, testified that about 1 o'clock this morning she heard a noise which resembled the sound of blows. Her evidence was corroborated by a Mrs. Reeves, whose house is a little further removed from the spot.

Beyond the testimony of these two witnesses, no facts bearing upon the immediate cause or circumstances of the unfortunate woman's death were elicited. When Coroner Roberts arrived the inquest had been concluded. He took the body in charge, and proceeded with it to his office.

It is impossible to conceive of any motive which could lead a desperate man to make a murderous assault on such an unoffending person. Beyond the fact that she had distributed a few coppers among some children on the day before, and that a few cents were found on her person, there was nothing to show that she was possessed of any considerable sum of money.

The neighborhood of Stockton has for a long time past been disgraced and disturbed by the riotous pranks of a gang of young roughs, both white and black, against whom numerous complaints have been made before Alderman Bundick. It is generally supposed that some of these, prompted by a merely wilful passion for mischief, have been guilty of sending this poor old woman to her long account.

Altogether, the affair is a very mysterious one, demanding on the part of the authorities the most searching investigation. If the wretches who were guilty of this black deed are suffered to go unwhipt of justice, the reputation of Stockton will become even more unenviable than it has been in the past.

THE HEAT.—Yesterday was most assuredly the hottest day of the season. Such a thing as a decent shirt-collar was not seen after 9 o'clock in the morning, although the moist strings which gentlemen wore about their throats had probably at one time been dignified with that title. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer, in the coolest localities in the city, marked 100 degrees, and in many places it had reached 102 and 103 degrees.

This morning the opening was favorable to a repetition of another such day as yesterday, but at 9 o'clock the mercury had succeeded in sweating itself up to only 96 degrees, and at noon, let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the city, it had gone no higher. If any one is dissatisfied with this stationary temperature, let him emigrate a little further south, and his inclinations towards a warmer climate will probably be gratified.

The unfortunate brutes whose duty it is to drag through the streets the passenger cars, suffered no less than their human contemporaries. The Union line lost four horses from the effects of the heat, and the Chesnut and Walnut streets line two. That some of the other roads were equally unfortunate is quite probable.

PRIZE-FIGHT SPOILED.—Two professors of the "manly art," named Rock and Wood respectively, undertook to indulge in the luxury of a prize-fight near Belmont Cottage this morning. The police got wind of the affair, and Lieutenant Tolbert sent out a squad to arrest the participators. When they arrived on the grounds they found that a ring had been formed, and all the arrangements had been made for the expected fight. None of the principals or others had arrived on the ground. One man, however, was arrested near by, on suspicion of having something to do with the affair, but on proving his innocence was dismissed. One would think that the intense heat of the weather would tend to deter men from such brutal exhibitions, even if lost to every feeling of shame and decency.

EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE.—In consequence of the excessive warm weather, a large number of excursions are constantly being advertised to take place at the sea-shore, but we are assured that none that has already taken place, or will come off during the present season, will exceed that of the Young Men's Association of the South Street Presbyterian Church. This grand affair comes off to-morrow at Atlantic City, where the Mansion House saloon has been engaged for the comfort of the excursionists. Those who contemplate paying a flying visit to the sea shore should avail themselves of this very excellent and choice opportunity.

STEALING EGGS.—This morning Alice Brannin undertook to replenish her larder, or get up a supply of luxuries of the season from the Second street market, without paying for them. She was arrested, however, in the act, and taken before Alderman Toland, who held her in $500 bail to explain herself.

BASE BALL.—Hamilton vs. Camden. These clubs will play a match game to-morrow, the 18th instant, on the grounds of the Camden Club, at Fifth and Penn streets, Camden, N. J. Play to commence at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CUT IN THE STOMACH.—Girard Park, last evening, was the scene of a disgraceful disturbance. An unknown individual, of pugnacious character, was amusing the bystanders by abusing a woman, when some of them became disgusted with his pranks, and interfered.

This brought affairs to a climax in the shape of a general row, during which a young man by the name of Murphy received a severe and dangerous gash across the stomach. The man who did it has not been caught. Murphy was conducted to the St. Joseph's Hospital.

SUNSTROKE.—This morning Charles Gallagher and D. McGraw, while at work on the coal wharves at Richmond, were sunstruck. They were taken to their residence, corner of Salmon and Somerset streets. Gallagher died soon after reaching the house. McGraw is in a very low condition.

At 10 o'clock A. M. a man was sunstruck in the Sixth Ward. Not expected to recover.

James Slaven died this morning of sunstroke at Oxbrey street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Spring Garden street, and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

STABBED.—This morning, about 7 o'clock, two young men, named William Owens and James McKeever, got into an altercation, during which the former was seriously stabbed in the left side by McKeever. He was taken in the ambulance of the Good Will Engine Company, to the residence of his parents, No. 2114 Winter street. He is now lying in a very critical condition. During the confusion McKeever escaped, and has not been captured up to the present time. He is 18 years old, stoutly built, and of light complexion. His parents live in Norristown.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF BERREI BEUTH.—The annual Convention of District Grand Lodge, No. 3, of this Order (composed of persons of Israelitish faith), was held in Baltimore yesterday. Delegates were present from most of the large cities. The delegation was handsomely received. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—S. Hofheimer of Philadelphia, G. N. H.; Jacob Miller, Philadelphia, G. H.; G. Vasen, Savannah, Ga., G. Y.; B. Burggaur, of Philadelphia, G. S.; H. Levy, of Richmond, G. B. H.; N. Fleischer, Grand Marshal.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Richard Banks was arrested at Seventh and Bay streets, charged with the above offence. It appears he knocked down a negro and robbed him of his watch. He was committed by Alderman Butler in default of $1000 bail.

George D. Lacey was arrested at the same place, charged with larceny. He was committed by Alderman Moore in default of $600 bail.

STEALING TOOTH-PULLERS.—William Logue, being suspected of appropriating to his own use a box of dental instruments, across which he stumbled in an office on Tenth street, above Lombard, was carried before Alderman Jones this morning and sent to jail, not being able to furnish bail in $1000 to answer the charge.

PUGNACIOUS.—Yesterday a rough, named Isaac Peoples, made a drunken assault on an officer in St. Mary street. He was arrested and held by Alderman Tunison in the sum of $1000 bail to answer for said amusement. James Dickenson was also arrested at Eleventh and Rice streets for assault and battery, and held by Alderman Eneu in $1000 to answer.

FELL OVERBOARD.—This morning David Ravel, a sailor, made an involuntary plunge into the Delaware from Arch street wharf. He was rescued by Officer McGee in an exhausted condition, and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SLIGHT FIRE.—There was a slight fire about 1 o'clock this morning at the corner of Main and Chesnut streets, Manayunk. The store of Miss M. Livergood suffered slightly.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN STELLWAGEN.—Officers of the Navy and Marines are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1626 Chesnut street, to-morrow, July 18.

FOUND DEAD.—Another slaughtered innocent, in the shape of the body of a new-born babe, was found this morning on a vacant lot, corner of Eighth and Eneu streets.

DEPLORABLE EFFECT OF THE HEAT.—

Tom Sapling was so tall and slight
He found it hard to keep upright
When summer's sun grew warm;
And yesterday, beneath the heat,
His head went right down to his feet,
Like cornstalks in a storm.

His friends to help him tried,
Then from all usual means desisted.
And Tom's length they *doubled and twisted*:
This fate cool clothing had resisted
Had he to Bennett's hied!

Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply, at the lowest prices possible.

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ASIATIC CHOLERA, especially in its early stages, is a disease quite amenable to medicinal treatment. In almost every case *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE* will check the disease at this period; it should always be given at the very first appearance of the premonitory symptoms. Even when the disease has been suffered to reach the advanced stage of collapse, it is by no means hopeless, and this Cholera Cure will cure it then, if anything can. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

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CLEANSE THE BLOOD OF ALL IMPURITIES and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all Diseases of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs, and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, etc., Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that before they reach the disease the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer, while eradicating the cause of the complaint. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE WAR IN EUROPE so engrosses public attention that every one will be glad to hear that T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, have now ready a fine steel engraved Map of the Seat of War in Europe, at a very low price, containing portraits of the principal Emperors and the King of Italy. At Petersons' book store can also be had all the current literature suitable for summer reading.

A GOLDEN CROWN was wont to be awarded by the Romans to him who saved the life of a Roman citizen. What reward is fitting for a man who saves the lives of not one, but of hundreds and thousands of American citizens? Yet this is done daily and hourly by Dr. T. W. MARSDEN in the use of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which are rapidly superseding every other preparation for the special disease for which they are designed. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

THOSE WHO SUFFER from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.

Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, now ready, giving full description of twenty-eight new counterfeits; also the full particulars of the new ten-dollar counterfeit National Bank note on the Highland Bank of New York, which may be altered to all our National Banks. Get a copy of Peterson's Detector for this month, by all means.

THE SWEETEST SINGER AND THE SWEETEST perfume of the day are Adelina Patti and Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Both are American! The fair singer enraptures everybody. The perfume is in demand everywhere.—*Georgetown Union.*

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SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

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HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

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1,	Cures	**Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	"	**Worms**, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	"	**Crying**-Colic, or Teething of infants	25
4,	"	**Diarrhœa** of children or adults	25
5,	"	**Dysentery**, Griping, Billous Colic	25
6,	"	**Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting	25
7,	"	**Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	"	**Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	"	**Headaches**, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	"	**Dyspepsia**, Billous Stomach	25
11,	"	**Suppressed**, or painful Periods	25
12,	"	**Whites**, too profuse Periods	25
13,	"	**Croup**, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14,	"	**Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	"	**Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	"	**Fever & Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	"	**Piles**, blind or bleeding	50
18,	"	**Ophthalmy**, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	"	**Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	"	**Whooping-Cough**, violent Coughs	50
21,	"	**Asthma**, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	"	**Ear Discharges**, impaired Hearing	50
23,	"	**Scrofula**, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	"	**General** Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	"	**Dropsy**, and scanty Secretions	50
26,	"	**Sea-Sickness**, sickness from riding	50
27,	"	**Kidney-Disease**, Gravel	50
28,	"	**Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions**, involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	"	**Sore Mouth**, Canker	50
30,	"	**Urinary Weakness**, wetting bed	50
31,	"	**Painful Periods**, with Spasms	50
32,	"	**Sufferings** at change of life	1.00
33,	"	**Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34,	"	**Diphtheria**, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

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35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
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Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

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LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

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" Injection, " " $2, " " $5.

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STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

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The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, July 17.

Secretaries Stanton and Harlan.

It is understood that Secretaries Stanton and Harlan will send in their resignations so soon as the business of their Departments has been properly adjusted. In the War Department a large amount of war business, requiring the personal attention of Secretary Stanton, remains to be disposed of, and this fact has detained him in the Cabinet thus far.

To Be Promoted.

William Hunter, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, is to be the Second Assistant Secretary of State, should the law pass creating that office.

Florida.

The Freedmen's Bureau has information that so many of our ex-army officers and other Northerners are settling in Florida, to engage in planting and the lumber business, that they will soon be powerful enough to obtain the political control of the State.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

Senate.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) reported a resolution to print 5000 copies of the amended Tax bill, which was passed.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the bill to revive the grade of General in the Army.

Mr. Yates (Ill.) spoke in favor of the bill, and warmly eulogized General Grant.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) asked leave to submit a resolution that, after to-morrow, the House shall meet at 11 o'clock. He said the House would either have to do that or to have evening sessions.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) said he did not know why the House should be in any haste. They had a year to sit here and transact business.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) added that members were paid by the year for sitting here.

Mr. Stevens concluded by saying that members should only have patience, and it would not be necessary to change the hours.

Objections were made, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Bidwell (Cal.), from the Committee on Conference on the Senate bill to quiet land titles in California, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.), from the Committee on Banking and Currency, made a report in the case of the Merchants' National Bank, of Washington, ending with a resolution directing the Secretary of War to institute proceedings against those who had been engaged in making an improper use of the public funds. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Hooper then offered a resolution that authenticated copies of the evidence taken before the Committee be transmitted to the Secretary of War, and that the evidence be recommitted, with authority to publish such part of it as it might deem necessary.

Messrs. Randall (Pa.), Lynch, and Harding (Ky.), members of the Committee, opposed the resolution, and contended that all the evidence should be printed.

The House refused to second the previous question on the resolution, and then, on motion of Mr. Lynch, the testimony was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ward (N. Y.) introduced the following joint resolution, which was read three times and passed:—

Whereas, By general order of the War Department of February 14, 1862, rations to Union prisoners held as prisoners of war in the Rebel states, were commuted at a cost price during the period of their imprisonment.

And whereas, A large number of the said prisoners have been paid under the said order, but many equally worthy with them, and who have suffered in Rebel prisons, have not been paid. Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That all Union soldiers who were held as prisoners of war in the Rebel states, and who have not received any commutation, have commutation of rations at a cost price during the period of their imprisonment. Provided, That no person who has sold or transferred any interest in the claim for commutation, shall be benefited by this resolution, and no purchaser or assignee of such claim or interest, shall be benefited by the resolution, and that such commutation be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Rousseau-Grinnell case.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) addressed the House in support of the resolution offered by himself and Mr. Hogan as the minority of the Committee.

Later News from Europe.

Per steamer Pierie, continued from our Third Edition.

Paris papers of July 7 state that the *Augsberg Gazette* says Benedick has demanded thirty thousand reinforcements. The same paper has a report that the Archduke Albert has been appointed to supersede Benedek. The fortifications of Vienna are being increased, and five hundred guns are now in position.

A Prussian army, debouching from Electoral Hesse, has entered Bavaria. A fight occurred at Meningen on the 4th, between a Bavarian corps and a Prussian army, under General Falkenstein. No particulars have been received.

The Austrians have entirely evacuated Lombardy, and have retired across the Mincio.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Official Visit to the "Miantonomah."

THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY ON BOARD THE IRON-CLAD—TRIAL OF HER GUNS—DEPARTURE FOR CHERBOURG.

From the London Times, July 2.

This formidable war vessel, which, as the first American turret-ship that has visited the shores of Europe, created such an extraordinary degree of interest during her recent visits to the anchorages at Queenstown and Spithead, sailed from the latter roadstead early on Saturday morning for Cherbourg, where she will remain a short time open, as she has been to us, to the admiration and criticism of our good friends and allies across the Channel. From Cherbourg existing understood arrangements send the *Miantonomah* to the Medway or the Thames, and thence to the Baltic.

She is expected to call again at Spithead on her return down the Channel from the Baltic. During the stay of the ship at both Queenstown and Spithead, she was, during each day, open to the admission of all visitors. Thousands of people availed themselves of the opportunity, and all must have left her impressed with the kindness with which they were received by the officers, and the untiring pains taken to explain all the numerous details of the plan and fittings of the ship's hull, turrets, armor, and guns. We have learned much from the visit of the *Miantonomah*, and her officers will not go from our shores without having added to their previous knowledge of the manner in which guns may be fought in revolving iron towers on board a ship.

In their visit to the *Miantonomah*, at Spithead, on Friday last, the Lords of the Admiralty were accompanied by the Hon. G. V. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy; Captain Cowper Phipps Coles, R. N.; Captain Bythesa, R. N., V. C., Naval Attache to the British Embassy at Washington; Lord John Hay, M. P.; the Earl of Wilton, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron; Mr. Westley Richards, etc., in addition to a number of naval officers and others mentioned in the *Times* of Saturday.

The Duke of Somerset, with the Controller and other members of the Board of Admiralty, having been conducted over the ship by Captain Beaumont, and minutely inspected her on deck and below, took up a position on the raised hurricane deck, in company with the Hon. Mr. Fox, to witness the firing of two shots from the enormous 15-inch smoothbore guns which form her turret armament. The officers and crew of the ship took up their respective positions at general quarters, all hatches were securely battened down, the supply of air below was provided for by setting the ventilating fans in motion, and the ship in every respect prepared for action at sea.

These preparations having been made, a visit to the deck below demonstrated clearly enough that, although in certain portions of the 'tween deck the atmosphere felt slightly oppressive after just leaving the open air of the upper deck, the air was really cool, as proved by the thermometer ranges, and the ship might be fought through a long summer day's action under the same conditions without distress to any one on board from heat below beyond what would necessarily be found in any ordinary steamship of war.

The first gun fired was charged with a 35-pound powder cartridge and a *sabot* live shell, at extreme elevation. The effect was very grand as the vast globe of metal, propelled from the mouth of the gun with a deep hoarse roar, went hurdling on its course until it fell at an estimated distance of about 3500 yards from the ship.

The second gun was charged with 35 pounds of powder, a solid iron shot of 460 pounds, and fired point-blank. If the last shot was grand, as exhibiting the flight of a 15-inch shell, this was more interesting, as exhibiting—what we have as yet made no provision for in rifling our heavy naval artillery—the perfection of *ricochet* firing. The immense ball spun along its course over the surface of the water as truly as the cricketer's ball passes over the smooth green sward towards the wicket. The noise of the explosion, the concussion felt, the smoke which entered the turrets on the firing of the guns, were neither more nor less than would be naturally expected in firing 35-pound powder charges.

It may not be out of place here, and especially as connected with the power of firing *en ricochet*, as so forcibly illustrated by the guns of the *Miantonomah* on Friday, to notice how far our French neighbors have gone in the matter of guns for their iron-clad fleets. In the Corps Legislatif, on the 20th of June, M. Dupuy de Lome, Director of Material of the Imperial Navy, stated that three models had been selected for the armament of the navy of France, as follows:—First-class—Diameter, 24 centimetres; weight, 14,000 kilogrammes. Throws steel elongated bolts of 144 kilogrammes, as also shells and round shot. Second class—Diameter, 19 centimetres; weight, 8000 kilogrammes. Throws steel elongated bolts of 75 kilogrammes, ditto shell of 52 kilogrammes, ditto round shot of 52 kilogrammes. Third class—Diameter, 16 centimetres; weight, 5000 kilogrammes. Throws steel elongated bolts of 45 kilogrammes, ditto shells of 31½ kilogrammes, ditto round shot of 15 kilogrammes. M. Dupuy de Lome also said there was another class of gun, on the same principle, that was 27 centimetres in diameter, but would be too large for service on board ship, and would therefore be reserved for the armament of sea-coast batteries. All the pieces averaged a range of about six kilometres. There is this remarkable fact connected with these pieces selected for the armament of the French navy—all fire round as well as elongated shot, and all, therefore, are capable of delivering a fire *en ricochet*.

The American paddle steamer *Augusta*, Captain A. Murray, remains at Spithead until about the 6th instant.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton is firm; sales of 1000 bales at 36@38c. for middlings. Flour dull, and 10@25c. lower; sales of 4000 bbls. at $8@10 for State; $8·30@12·60 for Ohio; and $8@9·50 for Western. Southern lower; 300 bbls. sold at $9·75@15·75. Canadian Flour lower; 280 bbls. sold at $8·70@12·90. Wheat dull, and nominally 2@5c. lower. Corn unchanged; 60,000 bushels sold at 83½c. Oats declined 1c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $31·37½. Lard firm at 18¾@20¾c. Whisky dull and nominal.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Stocks are weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Illinois Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 82¾; New York Central, 101¼; Reading, 109¾; Hudson River, 114½; Erie, 65½; Western Union Telegraph Company 52½; United States Coupons, 1868, 124; do. 1881, 109½; do. 1862, 107¼; do. 1865, 105½; 10·40s, 99; Treasury 7·30s, 104@104½; Gold, 151½@151¾; Sterling Exchange dull; on sight, 110¾.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5100 City 6s old.... 94	100 sh Susq Can..... 15
$6000 US 5-20s 62..c 107¼	100 sh N Y & Mid.... 4½
100 sh Cata pf....b30 35¼	100 sh Penn R...... 55⅞
100 sh do......b15 35½	5 sh do........ 55⅞
100 sh do......b30 35⅜	6 sh Morris Cl..... 90
100 sh do.......... 35½	100 sh Hestonville R 18⅞
200 sh do.......... 35⅜	500 sh do......b5 18½
100 sh do......b5 35½	100 sh Read....b5int 54⅞
7 sh N Amer Bk...225	

SECOND BOARD

$1000 U S 730s Aug 104	200 sh Ocean.....b30 5⅞
$50 do....July.104	200 sh Maple Sh..... 2⅞

REDUCED PRICES.—When you want a good Photograph, natural and truthful in expression and arrangement, and artistical in execution, go to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

THOUGH THE THERMOMETER continues to rise, the Linen Suits at Stokes & Co.'s One-price, under the Continental, remain at the regular price; now selling rapidly. Call and see them.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3 10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

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POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

WALDRON—ELDRIDGE.—May 29, 1866, by the Rev. W. B. Wood, Mr. GEORGE W. WALDRON to Miss MARTHA M. ELDRIDGE, both of this city.

DIED.

MOORE.—July 16, 1866, PATRICK MOORE, in the 48th year of his age, son of Louis and Ann Moore, a native of Queen's county, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Pine and Elizabeth streets, Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Joachim's Church. (Leinster "Express" please copy.)

STEINMETZ.—Early on the morning of the 17th instant, at the residence of her parents, No. 1930 Race street, FRANCES ALLISON, daughter of John and Frances M. Steinmetz, in the 6th year of her age.

STELLWAGEN.—Suddenly, on the afternoon of Sunday, July 15, at Cape Island, Captain HENRY S. STELLWAGEN, United States Navy.

The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 1626 Chesnut street, at 5 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, July 18.

WALES.—On the 16th instant, MAUDE WALES, daughter of Dr. Philip S. and Mary Wales.

THE PATENT ICE PLANE FOR DRUGgists, Bartenders, etc., enables them to quickly cool their drinks by shaving the tumbler full of ice of a snowy fineness. For sale, with a full variety of Ice Picks, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A DOOR SPRING FOR A HOT DAY.—The Patent Adjustible are used to keep doors either open or shut. For sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT SHELLER FOR LIMA BEANS and Peas shells out as fast as seven persons by hand. Prices $3 to $6. Wholesale at factory rates by the Agents. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LETTER FROM MRS. A. C. M. RITCHIE.

Claims of the "Princess Olive" to Royalty—An Historical Romance—Alleged Marriage of George III with Hannah Lightfoot—Consequences of the Royal Bigamy if Proved—Marriage of Dr. Wilmot—Marriage of His Daughter Olive with the Duke of Cumberland—Birth and Baptism of their Daughter, Olive—Orders of the King—The Duke of Cumberland Contracts a Bigamous Marriage with Lady Horton—The King's Indignation and Protection—Maidenhood of Olive—Ignorance of Her Parentage—Her Talents—Marriage with the Marine Painter, Serres—Olive Becomes an Artist, and is Appointed Landscape Painter to George III—Dr. Wilmot Proved to be the Author of the Letters of Junius—His Motive for Writing Them—Statement of the Lord Chief Baron—Verdict of the Jury.

LONDON, June 30.—We mentioned in a former letter the decision of the jury denying the claims to royalty of the so-called "Princess Olive," and the conviction of a large portion of the public that the verdict was dictated by expediency, and not justified by the facts brought forward. The narrative of "Princess Olive" is an historical romance which can hardly fail to interest your readers.

Mrs. Ryves petitioned to prove that her mother was the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, who was lawfully married to Olive Wilmot, and prayed that such provision might be made for herself as would place her in the station in society which the circumstances of her birth justify. To us the internal evidence that the Duke of Cumberland was legally married to Olive Wilmot, and that he afterwards committed bigamy, is very strong. There is less reason to believe that his brother, George III, was guilty of the same offense when he married Princess Charlotte; and yet there is sufficient testimony of his previous union with Hannah Lightfoot to claim, at least, investigation. To establish, beyond a doubt, the existence of this first union would be to prove that his successors were not legitimate heirs to the throne, and Queen Victoria was not rightful Sovereign of Great Britain. However startling and terrible in its effects would be such a revelation, the historian has only to deal with facts, irrespective of sequences.

An attempt was made by Mrs. Ryves, at the recent trial, to prove that George III, when Prince of Wales, contracted a secret marriage with Hannah Lightfoot in 1759. Dr. Wilmot was the officiating clergyman. Papers of Dr. Wilmot's were produced in court, certifying to the marriage, of which two sons and a daughter were the issue. A paper, supposed to be written by Hannah Lightfoot, signed "Hannah Regina," bequeaths her children to the protection of their royal father. And to Olive Wilmot, daughter of Dr. Wilmot, her best friend, she leaves all the property to which she may be entitled.

This paper is dated 1762. The marriage of George III with Princess Charlotte took place 1761.

The Rev. James Wilmot, D. D., of Baron-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire, was privately married to Olive, daughter of Stanislaus, the last King of Poland. They had one daughter, also named Olive, who grew up to be exceedingly beautiful and accomplished. She was nineteen when his Royal Highness, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, brother to George III, became so deeply enamored that he offered her his hand. The marriage ceremony was performed by her father, Dr. Wilmot, according to the rites of the Church of England, on the 4th of March, 1767, at the house of Lord Archer, in Grosvenor street, Grosvenor Square, in the presence of Lord Warwick, and is attested by the written declaration of Lord Chatham and J. Dunning, Esq., afterwards Lord Ashburton. The certificate is verified by the sign-manual of King George III.

For important family reasons, the King ordered the marriage to be kept secret until after his death.

The Royal Marriage act, by which members of the Royal Family were prevented marrying except with the consent of the reigning sovereign, was not passed until the year 1772.

Olive Wilmot, Duchess of Cumberland, gave birth to a daughter on the 3d of April, 1772, at Warwick. The child was privately baptized as Olive, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland and Olive his wife, by Dr. Wilmot, at the residence of his mother. The King, however, commanded that this child should be rebaptized, at the Church of St. Nicholas, in Warwick, in order that she might pass as the child of Dr. Wilmot's brother, Robert Wilmot, and Anna Maria, his wife. She was there entered in the register-book as Olive Wilmot only.

The Duke of Cumberland had already become tired of his lovely young wife, and in 1771, shortly before the birth of Olive, he conceived the project of ignoring his private marriage, and contracting a second union. His nuptials with Lady Horton, daughter of the first Earl of Corhampton, and widow of Christopher Horton, Esq., were publicly solemnized.

George III, it is said, was so indignant at the conduct of his brother, that he refused to receive him or Lady Horton at Court, and "took every precaution that while he shielded the Duke of Cumberland from the legal consequences of his crime, he should in no way impugn the reputation of the lawful Duchess Olive, or the legitimacy of her infant daughter."

One of the documents produced in court runs as follows:—"George R. We declare the birth of Olive, the infant of the Duke of Cumberland, by Olive, his Duchess, to be legitimate, who is condemned to privacy by the act of bigamy committed by her royal father."

(Signed) WARWICK, CHATHAM,
J. WILMOT, J. DUNNING.

Kew Palace, May 1, 1777.

Olive grew up under the care of Dr. Wilmot, and in total ignorance of her parentage. She bore a very strong likeness to the royal family, as her portrait testifies. At an early age she exhibited decided literary tastes, and a talent for drawing. She was taken to London to receive instruction in this art, which she passionately loved, and there became acquainted with John Thomas Serres, marine painter to the Admiralty. To this gentleman she was united in 1792, by her grandfather, Dr. Wilmot. She must have acquired some proficiency as an artist, for she was ultimately appointed landscape painter to George III, and exhibited some of her works at the British Institution, 1806.

Among the many singular revelations made during the recent trial is one which, if it be true, clears up the long disputed point as to the authorship of the letters of Junius. They were written by Dr. Wilmot, his granddaughter asserts, to obtain redress from George III, who, writhing under their sharp lash, was induced to sign certain certificates testifying to the marriage of Olive Wilmot and the birth of her child. The youthful Olive made the discovery accidentally, when she was but fourteen years old. She chanced to take from her grandfather's library some loose sheets of old manuscripts to scribble and draw upon, and they were found to be some of the letters of Junius.

Dr. Wilmot, at his death, confided the documents proving the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and his daughter, and the birth of Olive, to the Earl of Warwick, who made known their existence to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. After they had been inspected by the Duke, they were delivered to Olive herself, and the history of her birth was for the first time made known to her. The Earl of Warwick, however, persuaded her that her mother's marriage was against the provisions of the Royal Marriage act, and it was not until 1819 that she was informed by the Rev. Mr. Rennie that the act did not become law until five years after her mother's union with the Duke of Cumberland.

The Earl of Warwick died soon after Dr. Wilmot.

The Duke of Kent treated Olive with the utmost kindness, and assured her that upon the demise of the King he would use his influence to induce the then Prince Regent to restore to her her rights and property. The Duke also allowed her during his life an annuity of £400, which he sometimes paid to her in person, sometimes sent by private hands, or drafts on his banker.

After the death of the Duke of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex visited Olive, inspected the documents in her possession, and declared himself perfectly satisfied with the signatures of his late father. The Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV, also visited Olive, and showed her much consideration. She also received kindnesses from her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The Duke of Clarence, while he did not hesitate to confess his belief that the different documents *were* signed by his late Majesty, King George III, declined, for important reasons, he said, to call the attention of King George IV to the claims of Olive.

Her daughter, Mrs. Ryves, when she was a child, was visited, with her mother, at Brighton, by Lady Lonsdale and the Dowager Marchioness of Devonshire, and while there they went to a ball given by the Prince of Wales; to be sure, the ball took place at a *tavern*; but all the balls of the Prince of Wales were then given at the Tavern, instead of at the Pavilion. The Prince several times presented the child with £5 to buy dolls.

The unfortunate Olive was finally induced to remove to France, where, after enduring many privations and great sufferings, she died, in November, 1835, her daughter declares, of a broken heart.

Mrs. Ryves, who was the mother of six children, procured a divorce from her husband in 1841 (and divorces in England are only granted upon the strongest grounds); since that period she has been dependent upon her own exertions.

An attempt was made to prove to the jury that "Princess Olive" was of unsound mind, and as an evidence of this insanity a letter was produced written by her, dated 31st May, 1819, addressed to the Earl of Warwick, containing a circumstantial account of a visit paid by the spirit of his lordship's father to the writer. A second letter was brought forward, in which she warns the Prince of Wales, and relates a singular dream, in which the spirit of the Duke of Cumberland recommends her to appeal to his royal brother. These proofs of insanity did not appear to be very convincing to either the jury or the crowd which thronged the court.

To discredit the authenticity of the documents was the only ground upon which it was found that the petitioner's claims could be denied. Mrs. Ryves and her mother had naturally, for years, collected every scrap of paper which appeared to support their claim, and in the great multiplicity of documents in their possession, if some could not be proved authentic, there certainly was no reason to charge these ladies with being impostors.

The Lord Chief Baron stated to the Court that if the alleged marriage between the Duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilmot took place, then the marriage of their daughter with Mr. Serres was illegal, not having had the consent of the sovereign, and the Royal Marriage act being then in force.

The jury decided that the petitioner's mother, Olive Serres, was not the legitimate daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, and that the Duke was not legally married to Olive Wilmot.

Will many unprejudiced minds, after examining even that portion of the facts which no one attempts to deny, come to the same conclusion?

ANNA CORA MOWATT RICHIE.

NEWSPAPERS.—In France three hundred and fifty political papers are published, of which sixty-three are printed in Paris and two hundred and sixty-seven in the departments. Seven hundred and three non political papers are daily printed in the metropolis, and six hundred and four in the departments, besides the political organs above enumerated.

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Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

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If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

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JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

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A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 2 1m *PROPRIETOR.*
N. B.—The Sateriee Band is engaged for the season,

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wim2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BEIRN'S COTTAGE,
(ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL),
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style and delightfully located, immediately on the beach at the foot of Ferry street, Cape Island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and *recherche* style it is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.

Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc. will always be found. M. FILON,
7 7 2w Superintendent.

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful, the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address
SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 15 tmw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT street,
Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL.
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE
CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13w.m2m Passenger Agent.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, | MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, | ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, | HAZLETON
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7·30 A. M., 3·30 P. M., and 5·15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·45 P. M.
Freight	11·33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4·45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12·25
2·00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, due 7·05
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·07.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Express, due 8·22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street can, by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

§ 6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

A SUMMER POEM.

BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

There were four apples on the bough,
Half gold, half red, that one might know
The blood was ripe inside the core;
The color of the leaves was more
Like stems of yellow corn that grow
Through all the gold June meadow floor.

The warm smell of the fruit was good
To feed on, and the split green wood
With all its bearded lips and stains
Of mosses in the clover veins,
Most pleasant, if one lay or stood
In sunshine or in happy rains.

There were four apples on the tree
Red stained through gold, that all might see
The sun went warm from core to rind;
The green leaves made the summer blind
In that soft place they kept for me
With golden apples shut behind.

The leaves caught gold across the sun,
And where the bluest air begun,
Thirsted for song to help the heat;
As I to feel my lady's feet
Draw close before the day were done:
Both lips grew dry with dreams of it.

In the mute August afternoon
They trembled to some undertune
Of music on the silver air;
Great pleasure was it to be there
Till green turned duskier, and the moon
Colored the corn sheaves like gold hair.

That August time it was delight
To watch the red moons wane to white,
'Twixt grey-seamed stems of apple trees;
A sense of heavy harmonies
Grew on the growth of patient night,
More sweet than shapen music is.

But some three hours before the moon
The air, still eager from the noon,
Flagged after heat, not wholly dead;
Against the stem I lean my head;
The color soothed me like a tune,
Green leaves all round the gold and red.

I lay there till the warm smell grew
More sharp, when flecks of yellow dew
Between the round ripe leaves had blurred
The rind with stain and wet; I heard
A wind that blew and breathed and blew
Too weak to alter its one word.

The wet leaves next the gentle fruit
Felt smoother, and the brown tree root
Felt the mould warmer; I too felt
(As the water feels the slow gold melt
Right through it when the day burns mute),
The peace of time wherein love dwelt.

There were four apples on the tree,
Gold stained on red that all might see
The sweet blood filled them to the core;
The color of her hair is more
Like stems of fair faint gold, that be
Mown from the harvest's middle floor.

Mississippi Slander Suit.

Two Women Arrayed Against Each Other—A Touching Scene in a Court Room—How it Terminated.

The Macon (Miss.) *Beacon* recites the following interesting story. Its incidents attest the worth and nobleness of a true woman's character and instincts:—

In the County Court last week, the case of the State against Sultana Alden for slander, excited as much interest as any that has ever originated in this county. The defendant, Mrs. Allen, is an old respectable widow lady. Miss Eliza McGowan, the lady against whose character the slander was charged to have been uttered, is a young lady of good family and unblemished character, an orphan residing with her sister. Mrs. Allen's plea was "not guilty," and "justification."

The examination of witnesses assumed the broadest latitude. Miss McGowan's conduct through life, from childhood to the day of the alleged slander, was made the subject of inquiry. Nearly the entire neighborhood in which the parties reside were present as witnesses for one side or the other. The case, without any charges from the Court, was submitted to the jury, and the question of the guilt or innocence of the defendant left to their determination. In a short time they returned a verdict of "guilty." Five of the jury, on account of the age and infirm condition of Mrs. Allen, the defendant, recommended her to the mercy of the Court. After some consultation on the bench, Judge McLelland, the Chief Justice of the Court, turned to the prisoner and in substance said:—"Mrs. Allen, you have been presented before this Court on a charge of slander, of wilfully traducing the character of an innocent, defenseless young lady of your neighborhood. In your defense, the Court perhaps erred in permitting you the latitude of investigation into the character and conduct of Miss McGowan, which you, under the advice of your counsel, thought necessary for your defense.

"If we erred in this it was on the side of mercy, and we are content. The result of all your investigation has been a full vindication of the character of the young lady whose conduct you have impugned, and while this is a most happy result for her, it is most unfortunate for you. The jury selected by you to try your case have declared you guilty of the matters charged in the indictment, and it now becomes the unpleasant duty of this Court to impose the sentence of the law upon you. In determining the punishment to be inflicted, the Court has taken into consideration your sex, your age, and the recommendation of a portion of the jury who sat upon your case, and we have, in consequence of these things, made your punishment much lighter than under different circumstances your crime deserves. The sentence of the Court is that you be fined in the sum of five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for the term of six months."

When this sentence was pronounced Miss McGowan burst into tears. She asked her counsel if it was necessary for the complete vindication of her character that Mrs. Allen should be really and actually imprisoned in the county jail; and when informed that the verdict of the jury was a full and complete vindication of her character, she desired the Court to remit the punishment. She said she had no vindictive feelings against her criminal accuser; that having no other protector; she had appealed to this Court, and that now by its judgment she was fully protected from all further calumny, she prayed the Court through her counsel to have mercy upon the unfortunate being who had just been sentenced.

When Miss McGowan's request was made known to the Court, there was a stillness, a solemnity, a depth of feeling seldom, if ever, witnessed in a court of justice. There sat the young innocent and injured girl, pleading for mercy for that old woman who had sought, by her slanderous tongue at home, and the course of her defense in Court, to blacken and forever ruin her reputation, the only patrimony left her by her dead father and mother. Such magnanimity is almost beyond human conception. The Court, the bar, the audience, were moved to silence, and not a few to tears—for some moments the stillness of death pervaded the assembly. The Judges were moved by the petition of the young lady, and the fine and imprisonment were remitted.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT

TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, to Pay for the Construction of a New Iron Ice Boat.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of ninety-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, to pay for the construction of a new iron ice boat, authorized by ordinance approved April 21, 1866, the said sum, to be payable in Certificates of Loan of the city of Philadelphia, out of the loan created by ordinance approved December 28, 1865, and warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 9 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Additional Appropriation to the Board of Health for the Year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of seven thousand dollars ($7000) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Health for the removal of nuisances, and that the City Controller be requested to place said amount to the credit of Item No 7 of the appropriation approved January 29, 1866.

Section 2. That the warrants shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water-Pipe on Unity and other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water-pipe on Unity street, from Leiper street to Frankford road.

Morris street, from Front to Otsego street.

Dutton street, from Morris to Mifflin street, in the First Ward

Tenth street, from Morris to Jackson street, in the First Ward.

Eighth street, from Dauphin street to Germantown avenue, in the Twenty-first Ward.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Repaving with Tramway Stone Isenminger and Diamond Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repave with tramway stone in the tracks of the wheels Isenminger street, in the Seventh Ward, and Diamond street, in the Fourth Ward, and if the cartway is too wide for a single track, he is hereby directed to reduce the width thereof by taking an equal quantity from each side.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

To Open Albion (late Aspen) Street, from Race to Vine Street Tenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on the line of Albion (late Aspen) street, from Race street to Vine street, that said Albion street will be required for public use, as laid down on the plan of the city, at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART.
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

Approving the Sureties of Henry Bickley, Contractor for the Northern District.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the sureties and properties named in the joint resolution approving the sureties of the Contractor for the Southern District, approved March 24, 1866, be and the same are hereby approved and held as the sureties of Henry Bickley in the sum of Twenty-five thousand dollars for the faithful and proper fulfilment of the provisions of the contract for the Northern District.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MONTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Voting in the Sixth Division of the Eighth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That hereafter the place of voting in the Sixth Division of the Eighth Ward shall be at the office of Samuel Bye, on the west side of Twentieth street, below Chesnut street (number 120), the place heretofore used being no longer available.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the Mayor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor of the city, in conjunction with the Presidents of Select and Common Councils be and they are hereby requested to procure an Oil Painting of the late lamented Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln; said Painting to be placed in Independence Hall.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 §

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Making an Appropriation to the Department of Street Cleansing.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much of the amount thereof as may be designated by the Mayor until a suitable contract shall be entered into for the purpose, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Street Cleansing, the same to be expended in cleansing the northern district of the city by the Chief Inspector of Streets, under the supervision of the Committee on Street Cleansing, and warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Inspector in the usual form

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Additional Appropriation to the Department of Police, for the Expenses of the Year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That an additional appropriation of eighteen hundred and eighty-five dollars be and the same is hereby made to the Department of Police, as follows:—

To Item 4 of Ordinance approved December 28, 1865, ten hundred and sixty dollars.

To Item 28 of same Ordinance to extend the Telegraph to Moyamensing Hall, the sum of eight hundred and twenty dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

A SUPPLEMENT

To the Ordinance Making an Appropriation to the Clerks of Councils for 1866.

Section 1 The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the proviso to the ordinance making an appropriation to the Clerks of Councils for the year 1865, approved February 2, 1866, is hereby construed to mean, and the same shall have the same effect as if it was in these words, to wit: Provided, that not more than seven hundred and fifty journals of each Chamber for each half year be printed and not more than five hundred of each Chamber for each half year be bound.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this thirteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

To Make a Transfer of a Certain Item of Appropriation made to the City Commissioners to the Board of Health.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to transfer the unexpended balance of item No. 29 of an appropriation made to the City Commissioners for the year 1866, approved December 30 1865, to Item No. 10 of an appropriation made to the Board of Health for the year 1866, approved January 29, 1866.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

To Pay Henry Bickley Eight Hundred Dollars.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the sum of eight hundred dollars, appropriated by ordinance approved July 10th, 1865, and authorized to be paid to the Department of Street Cleansing, for depositing ashes in certain streets in the Twenty-fourth Ward, be and the same is hereby authorized and directed to be paid to Henry Bickley he having done said work.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART.
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading of Morton Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to grade Morton street, from Haines to Upsal street, in the Twenty-second Ward, at an expense not exceeding the sum of four hundred dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866.)

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Voting in the Second Division of the Twenty-first Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the Second Division of the Twenty-first Ward be and the same is hereby removed from the Dove and Swan Hotel to Lewis Rehr's Hotel, No. 3272 Ridge avenue, the present Division house being no longer available for that purpose.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading of Martin Street from Catharine to Fitzwater street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Commissioner of Highways be and he is authorized and directed to grade to the established grade of the city, Martin street, from Catharine street to Fitzwater street, west of Nineteenth street, for a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

Relative to the New Court House.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Commissioner of City Property, under the directions of the Committee on City Property, be authorized to enter into a contract with competent mechanics for the necessary heating and ventilating apparatus for the new Court House on Sixth street.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Construction of a Bridge over Cresheim Creek, at Green Street, in the Twenty-second Ward.

Section 1 The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a bridge over Cresheim creek, at Green street, in the Twenty-second Ward, and for grading the approaches thereto; and he shall allot the same to the lowest bidder. The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses thereof, payable in certificates of loan of the city of Philadelphia, out of the loan approved December 26, 1865; and warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways, upon estimates of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, in conformity with existing ordinances: Provided, That the owners of property between the line of Carpenter street and Park street shall grade said Green street, and put the same in good travelling order, without expense to the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Police for the Purpose of Fitting up Moyamensing Hall for a Police Station House.

Section 1 The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Police, for the purpose of fitting up Moyamensing Hall for a Police Station House. And the work shall be done under the supervision of the Committee on Police, and warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Mayor upon the Committee on Police certifying the work has been done to their satisfaction: Provided, that the said repairs and additions shall not be commenced until the proper officers of the United States Government, under the supervision of the Committee on Police, shall have inspected the said building.

JOSEPH F MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Police to pay the Reward offered for the Arrest and Conviction of Anton Probst, the Murderer of the Deering family.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Police to pay the reward offered for the arrest and conviction of Anton Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, as follows:—

To Jacob Price, James Dorsey, James Atkinson, and Thomas Weldon each the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. And the warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Mayor in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

AN ORDINANCE

Allowing the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street Passenger Railway Company to Complete a Circuit.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That upon consideration of the abandonment in favor of the city of all right possessed by the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railroad to build a passenger track upon Broad street, between Christian street and Columbia avenue, the consent of the city of Philadelphia is hereby granted to the laying of a track by the said Railroad Company along Spring Garden street, from Thirteenth street to Broad street, for the purpose of forming a circuit, and that they be allowed to take up the cobblestones on such other streets as they may require agreeably to their charter.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this thirteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Secure the Main Street, in Manayunk, for Free Travel.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the progress of building improvements make it necessary that so much of the Manayunk and Flat Rock Turnpike Road as is in the late Borough of Manayunk, should pass under exclusive municipal control, and the Solicitor is hereby directed to obtain a jury to assess the damages which the Manayunk and Flat Rock Turnpike Company may sustain by the city using that part of their road, in accordance with the ninth section of an act approved April 21, 1855

JOSEPH F. MARCER
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading and Bridging of Washington Lane, Twenty-first Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to grade and bridge Washington lane, from Hipple's lane to Domini lane, in the Twenty-first Ward, and award the contract according to law, said work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, at a cost not exceeding the sum of three thousand dollars, to be drawn out of items eight and nine of the regular appropriation to the Department of Highways, upon bills and estimates of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

RESOLUTION

Approving the Contract for the Erection of a Certain School Building in the Twentieth Ward, and also Approving the Surety of the Contractor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia That the contract for the erection of a certain school building at Seventh and Norris streets, in the Twentieth Ward, according to the plans and specifications approved under the provisions of the ordinance of June 2 1866 is hereby approved, and that John Campbell, No. 2013 Winter street, and John C. Johnson, No. 4100 Spruce street, are hereby approved as the sureties of Edwin Rafsnyder, contractor, who was the lowest bidder for the same; and the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to prepare the proper bonds and warrants of attorney for said parties to execute, if in his judgment, the securities are found to be sufficient

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES.
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Pay the Expenses of the Committee on Law, in Procuring Municipal Legislation.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars and forty-five cents be appropriated to pay the expenses of the Committee on Law, who were directed by their sub-Committee to visit Harrisburg for the purpose of presenting and urging upon the Legislature of the State the passage of certain laws for the benefit of the city. The amount therefor shall be drawn by the Clerks of Councils in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHEL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To pay the Expenses of the Special Committee on Increase of the Number and Compensation of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the Special Committee who were appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of members of the Bar to secure an increase of the number and compensation of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and the warrant therefor shall be drawn by the Clerks of Councils in accordance with existing ordinances

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
7 17 1t

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street,
R. G. March, No. 626 Franklin street.
J Gebloff, No 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell No. 1862 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Carthy, No. 1 9 Etretta's alley.
George Wilson No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
F. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs, and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO YACHTS OR SAIL BOATS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9, 1866

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., July 20, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with two (2) Yachts or Sail Boats of from twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) tons.

These boats to be in good condition and ready for immediate use.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed of interest to the Government.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army,
HENRY BOWMAN,
7 9 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of five writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No 127 N. FRONT Street, on Friday, July 20, 1866 at 11 o'clock.

3 Barrels of Whisky.
Also 2 Barrels of Whisky.
Also 5 Barrels of Whisky.
Also 2 Barrels of Whisky.
Also, 3 Barrels of Whisky.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required to be made at the time of sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
7 5 thstu6t U. S. Marshal, E. D of Pennsylvania.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK) and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t Department of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, CLOTHING, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1866, commencing at 10 A. M., at Government Warehouse No. 4 and No 5, situated on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets west, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., United States Army,

A LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of about—

2197 Great Coats,
1524 Dress Coats,
310 Jackets (assorted),
269 Sack Coats,
947 Trowsers,
1689 Shirts,
525 Drawers.

And a large amount of Tools suitable for the use of blacksmiths, carpenters, saddlers, tinners, and other mechanics. Also:—

Stoves,
Heaters,
Ranges,
Cauldrons,
Cooking Utensils,
Stove Pipes,
Elbows,
Lanterns,
Knives,
Trunks,
Bath Tubs,
Bridles,
Halters,
Riding Saddles,
Brushes,
Seven Hose Carriages,
One Hand Fire engine,
Fire Hose,
Hose Couplings,
Hose Pipe,
Hose Nozzles,
Ladders,
Cotton Paulins,
Steam Pump,
Platform Scales,
Wheelbarrows,
Iron Bedsteads,
Wooden Benches,
Spades,
Zinc,
Old Iron,
Rope (assorted),
Packing Boxes,

With a variety of other property, together with about 14,000 pounds of Woollen and Cotton Rags.

Sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold

Purchasers must remove property within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
7 10 7t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Maryland, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named Vessels, together with all their Stores, Anchors, Boats, etc., belonging to them, now on board, viz.:—

THE "JOHN ADAMS,"

Side-wheel double-end ferry boat of 474 tons; length on deck, 148 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; over all 50 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 2 inches; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

THE "ACHILLES,"

Side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; over all, 46 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 51 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board

THE "MAYFLOWER,"

Side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck, 164 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; over all, 44 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 38 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "ISLAND CITY,"

Side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck, 158 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; over all, 36 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet; draft, 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; rebuilt in Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "JOHN S. IDE,"

Screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck, 13– feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1500 barrels; in fine condition, and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market boats, now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on the day of sale

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. W. BRADLEY,
7 13 9t Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines
One Guide Mill (complete), 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 142 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department.

JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19tuth13t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

(3000) THREE THOUSAND
WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED).

Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen GEORGE H. CROSSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W JANES,
Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army,
7 11 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

ANOTHER VETO.

The Second Freedmen's Bureau Bill Disapproved—Legislation Justified by War—The Bureau Unsuited to Times of Peace—Rights of Citizenship to be Protected by States—Dangers of Military Power—Civil Tribunals to Redress Private Wrongs—Equality before the Law.

Washington, July 16.—The following is the Veto Message of the President, communicated to the House to-day:—

To the House of Representatives:—A careful examination of the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to continue in force and to amend an act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes," has convinced me that the legislation which it proposes would not be consistent with the welfare of the country; and that it is clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning, without my signature, a similar measure which originated in the Senate.

It is not my purpose to repeat the objections which I then urged. They are yet fresh in your recollection, and can be readily examined as a part of the records of one branch of the National Legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now reaffirm them and the line of policy therein indicated. The only ground upon which this kind of legislation can be justified, is that of the war-making power. The act of which this bill is intended as amendatory was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace.

It is, therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the benefit of its provisions. It will certainly remain in operation as a law until some months subsequent to the meeting of the next session of Congress, when, if experience shall make evident the necessity of additional legislation, the two Houses will have ample time to mature and pass the requisite measures. In the meantime, the questions arise, why should this war measure be continued beyond the period designated in the original act? And why, in time of peace, should military tribunals be created to continue until "each State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States?"

It was manifest, with respect to the act approved March 3, 1865, that prudence and wisdom alike required that jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of the immunities and rights of citizenship, as well as the protection of persons and property, should be conferred upon some tribunal in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings was interrupted by the Rebellion, and until the same should be fully restored; at that time, therefore, an urgent necessity existed for the passage of some such law.

Now, however, war has substantially ceased; the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is no longer interrupted; the courts, both State and Federal, are in full, complete, and successful operation, and through them every person, regardless of race and color, is entitled to and can be heard. The protection granted to the white citizen is already conferred by law upon the freedman. Strong and stringent guards, by way of penalties and punishments, are thrown around his person and property; and it is believed that ample protection will be afforded him by due process of law, without resort to the dangerous expedient of "military tribunals," now that the war has been brought to close.

The necessity no longer existing for such tribunals, which had their origin in the war, grave objections to their continuance must present themselves to the minds of all reflecting and dispassionate men. Independently of the danger in representative republicanism of conferring upon the military, in time of peace, extraordinary powers, so carefully guarded against by the patriots and statesmen of the earlier days of the republic, so frequently the ruin of Governments founded upon the same free principles, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the citizens, the question of practical economy earnestly commends itself to the consideration of the law making power. With an immense debt already burdening the incomes of the industrial and laboring classes, a due regard for their interests, so inseparably connected with the welfare of the country, should prompt us to rigid economy and retrenchment, and influence us to abstain from all legislation that would unnecessarily increase the public indebtedness.

Tested by this rule of sound political wisdom, I can see no reason for the establishment of the "military jurisdiction" conferred upon the officials of the Bureau by the fourteenth section of the bill. By the laws of the United States, and of the different States, competent Courts, Federal and State, have been established, and are now in full practical operation. By means of these civil tribunals, ample redress is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or the property of the citizen, and without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all, without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges, and immunities of the citizen to tribunals thus established and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and where the right of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice or judgment of an officer of the Bureau, who, it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that underlie the just administration of the law. There is danger, too, that conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and those military tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and the cause of action; the one judicature administered and controlled by civil law, the other by military. How is the conflict to be settled, and who is to determine between the two tribunals when it arises? In my opinion, it is wise to guard against such conflict by leaving to the Courts and juries the protection of all civil rights, and the redress of all civil grievances.

The fact cannot be denied that since the actual cessation of hostilities many acts of violence, such, perhaps, as had never been witnessed in their previous history, have occurred in the States involved in the recent Rebellion. I believe, however, that public sentiment will sustain me in the assertion that such deeds of wrong are not confined to any particular State or section, but are manifested over the entire country, demonstrating that the cause that produced them does not depend upon any particular locality, but is the result of the agitation or derangement incident to a long and bloody civil war. While the prevalence of such disorders must be greatly deplored, their occasional and temporary occurrence would seem to furnish no necessity for the extension of the Bureau beyond the period fixed in the original act.

Besides the objections which I have thus briefly stated, I may urge upon your consideration the additional reason that recent developments in regard to the practical operations of the Bureau in many of the States show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents as a means of promoting their individual advantage; and that the freedmen are employed for the advancement of the personal ends of the officers instead of their own improvement and welfare, thus confirming the fears originally entertained by many, that the continuation of such a Bureau for any unnecessary length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corruption, and oppression. It is proper to state that in cases of this character investigations have been promptly ordered, and the offender punished, whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established.

As another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the Civil Rights bill, now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed so long as it shall remain unrepealed, and may not be declared unconstitutional by courts of competent jurisdiction. By that act it is enacted "that all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue the parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other; any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

By the provisions of the act full protection is afforded, through the District Courts of the United States, to all persons injured, and whose privileges, as thus declared, are in any way impaired, and heavy penalties are denounced against the person who wilfully violates the law. I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far more preferable than those proposed in the present bill, the one being civil and the other military.

By the sixth section of the bill herewith returned, certain proceedings, by which the lands in the "parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina," were sold and bid in, and afterwards disposed of by the Tax Commissioners, are ratified and confirmed. By the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections, provisions, by law, are made for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of citizens. While the quieting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bill seems objectionable, as does also the attempt to confer upon the Commissioners judicial powers, by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." As a general principle, such legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial, and unconstitutional. It may deprive persons of their property who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty as those whom, by this legislation, Congress seeks to benefit.

The title to the land thus to be portioned out to a favored class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax sales under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subsequent legislation can give validity to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimants. The attention of Congress is therefore invited to a more mature consideration of the measures proposed in these sections of the bill.

In conclusion, I again urge upon Congress the danger of class legislation, so well calculated to keep the public mind in a state of uncertain expectation, disquiet, and restlessness, and to encourage interested hopes and fears that the national Government will continue to furnish to classes of citizens in the several States means for support and maintenance, regardless of whether they pursue a life of indolence or labor, and regardless, also, of the constitutional limitations of the national authority in times of peace and tranquillity.

The bill is herewith returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, for its final action. Andrew Johnson.

Washington, D. C., July 16, 1866.

Action of Congress.

In the House, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Eliott moved that the message be laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and he gave notice that he would call it up to-day for action. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Niblack moved that two thousand extra copies of the message be printed.

Mr. Le Blond moved that twenty thousand extra copies be printed, as it was a very good document, and he suggested that perhaps it would be better to take action upon it immediately, as it might be too late to-morrow.

Mr. Eliott said that he had no objection. (Cries of "Now! now!")

Mr. Rogers protested against taking the vote now, as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Le Blond) had only been indulging in a little sarcasm.

Mr. Ward suggested that the Democrats should choose their leader, and not confuse the House in this way. (Laughter.)

Mr. Eliot moved that the vote by which the message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, be reconsidered. The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker announced the question to be, Shall this bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President?—on which the Constitution required the vote to be taken by yeas and nays.

The vote was taken, and resulted in—yeas, 104; nays, 33: the Speaker having directed his own name to be called, and having voted "yea."

Excuses were made for the absence of a number of members, mostly on account of sickness, and because a vote on the question was not anticipated yesterday.

The Speaker announced that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, notwithstanding the objections of the President, the bill had again passed.

The announcement was greeted with clapping of hands and other demonstrations of pleasure in the galleries. The following is the vote in detail:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, of Nevada, Ashley, of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke, of Ohio, Clark, of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, of Iowa, Hubbard, of West Virginia, Hubbard, of Connecticut, Hubbell, of Ohio, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Ketchum, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, Lawrence, of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Pernam, Pike, Plants, Price, Randall, of Kentucky, Rice, of Massachusetts, Rollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Stevens, Thayer, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn, of New York, Van Horn, of Mo., Ward, Warner, Washburn, of Ill., Washburn, of Mass., Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson, of Iowa, Wilson, of Pa., Windom, Woodbridge, and Schuyler Colfax, Speaker.

Nays—Messrs. Ancona, Boyer, Dawson, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Harding, Hogan, Humphreys, Johnson, Kerr, Kuykendall, Le Blond, Marshall, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Randall, of Pa., Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Washburne, of Ind., and Wright.

In the Senate, pending the discussion on the Pacific Railroad bill, the Clerk of the House announced the action of the House on the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved that the Senate postpone the Pacific Railroad bill, and proceed to the consideration of the bill returned by the President.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, asked if it was desired to have action on the veto to-day.

Mr. Wilson said it was.

Mr. Johnson—I have not seen the message yet.

Mr. Sumner—It can be read.

Mr. Johnson said he should object to the consideration of the bill to-day.

The motion to postpone the Pacific Railroad bill prevailed, and the veto message was read.

The Chair stated the question to be—Shall the bill pass, the objection of the President notwithstand?

Mr. Johnson moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and message until to-morrow.

Disagreed to—yeas, 13; nays, 30, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, and Van Winkle—13.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, and Yates—31.

Absent—Messrs. Clark, Cowan, Dixon, and Wright—4.

So the Senate refused to postpone the bill and message.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, took the floor in opposition to the vetoed bill. He alluded to the reports of General Steadman on the conduct of the Bureau in the South, and defended the character of General Steadman from what he termed the attack of partisan enemies. He then spoke against the Bureau as oppressive and full of fraud, corruption, and outrage.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said a grateful people would reward Andrew Johnson with its highest honors for his opposition to the unconstitutional legislation of the present Congress. He discussed the bill at some length, characterizing it as unwarranted and unconstitutional. He did not believe in public or private repudiation; but if Congress persisted in this kind of legislation, if burdens were to be imposed for the objects proposed in this bill, a party would yet seek for office on a platform of repudiation. Even now he believed there were in the North men who would like to see that portion of the debt which accrued for the support of negroes wiped out.

The vote was then taken on the question, Shall the bill be passed, the President's objections notwithstanding? It was as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—33.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, and Van Winkle—12

Absent—Messrs. Cowan, Dixon, and Wright—3.

The Chair, in announcing the vote, said that the bill, having received a two-thirds vote in both Houses, he (Mr. Foster) proclaimed it a law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The Heated Term—A Case of Cholera—The Division in the Union Party—Designs of the Conservatives, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Baltimore, July 16, 1866.

We are in the midst of intensely hot weather. To-day is the hottest of the season thus far experienced. The thermometer is now up to 98 degrees in the shade. It is too warm to go to church. The bells were ringing yesterday, but few obeyed their summons. Scarcely any one can be seen on the streets. The paramount or absorbing thought of each mind is how to keep cool. None have yet learned the secret.

Yesterday and last night the atmosphere was equally oppressive, the mercury ranging from 96 to 100 in the shade and 120 in the sun. Fortunately, with all this, good health prevails. We are entirely free from cholera. The only case thus far, in our city, was that of Mr. Mann, some four or five weeks ago, who came from New York with the seeds of the disease in him. Our city authorities and citizens generally are observing great caution in the way of cleanliness and approved precautions, and it is hoped, by persisting in this course, we may escape entirely.

There appears to have sprung up a fresh excitement in politics. I regret to notice, however, that the rupture in the Union party remains unabated, and promises to continue. It is distinctly and irreconcilably divided into two factions, one called the straight-out or radical wing, the other conservative. The former approves and will cling to the reconstruction policy of the majority in Congress, the other supports President Johnson.

I may as well tell you the truth in reference to this matter now as at any other time. It is this:—If the old Democrats are permitted to vote at our coming elections, uniting as they will with the conservatives or Johnson party, they will carry Maryland by not less than twenty thousand majority. Whether this be a welcome fact or not, it is nevertheless true. There will be no real issue made by the Democrats as a party in our State; but should the Democracy in future gain the ascendancy, it will wholly and entirely absorb the conservatives of the Southern border States. Herein lies the trick by which many will be deceived and their purposes thwarted when too late to make amends. The paramount contest is to again restore the Democratic party to power. This done, scapegoats will be made of conservatives, and the true Union men of the nation thwarted in all they so ardently desire with reference to a reconstruction of our country upon a purely loyal basis. Better, in my judgment, that radicalism, such as fought out the war, conquered the Rebellion, and subdued treason, should be relied upon, than trust that old wily serpent, Democracy, which was instrumental in bringing on the war, and would, if it could, have destroyed republican liberty together with the Union.

The proposed conservative National Convention to assemble in Philadelphia is much talked of. So long as Montgomery Blair, and other men similarly steeped in political dishonesty, are its prime movers, I can have no faith in it. It is a deep-laid scheme, a gigantic trick to regalvanize Locofocoism. There are too many hypocrites, too many traitors, too many old Hunkers, and too many men who aided and abetted the Rebellion, in this movement to make it worthy of confidence. If the name of Democracy can be forever sunk, and the party bearing that name blotted out of existence, and a broad, liberal, loyal, patriotic, honest party formed in its stead, then good may follow.

We cannot, however, afford to entrust the future destinies of this Government, just saved from destruction at so vast a sacrifice of blood and treasure, to the very hands who, a few years ago, attempted to destroy it, and would have done so but for the lack of physical power. Everybody knows the Democrats of the North will not abandon their old organization. They are simply playing a game to secure the Middle, or border States. The entire South sympathises with and will vote for that party, in the hope of securing at its hands some future day such favors as may enable them to eventually achieve their independence. Let Union men be on their guard.

It is dangerous to trifle or affiliate with those who call traitors to their aid. It is a significant fact that men here and elsewhere who were anxious for the success of the Rebellion, and are still bitter in their denunciations of the Union party—are in reality enemies of the Union—may be found foremost and most active in their endeavors to restore the Democratic party. So long as your humble servant lives and retains his senses, he will never unite himself with any political movement having at its head men like Montgomery Blair and others of similar stripe, who were leaders of the Democracy during the past half century. I want new men, honest men, men of unquestionable patriotism—men who never faltered in the cause of their country—to be my leaders.

Whose Child Is It?—When Sherman's army stopped at Smithfield, North Carolina, about fifteen months since, there was found with it a little girl, five or six years of age, of bright countenance and pleasant ways, evidently well-bred thus far, who, the soldiers said, followed them from South Carolina, Georgia, or Tennessee. The corps to which this little girl seemed attached camped near the house of a lady who had a little girl of nearly the same age, and the two little ones became so fondly attached that the lady induced the soldiers to give the child to her, and she has been with her ever since.

The child has dark eyes, and is quite pretty. She had been so long with the army that she could give no intelligible account of her home. The lady who has possession of this little wanderer is very much attached to her, and treats her in every way as her own daughter. Parties interested are referred to the "Baptist Minister," Smithfield, Johnston county, North Carolina.—*Charleston Courier*.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and the U. S. Senate—Interesting Correspondence.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens—*Dear Sir*:—The undersigned, your friends, will be pleased to know if you will consent to be a candidate for the office of United States Senator. Believing that the honor of our State requires that we should be represented by our ablest men, and that the Republican party will delight to honor the statesman who has advocated the principles of liberty longer than any other man in the National Councils, and whose abilities are as much the object of admiration of the whole country as of pride in your immediate constituency, we are anxious to have the privilege of supporting you for that position. We respectfully request an answer to our question at an early day.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

A. E. Roberts, B. Champneys, John Cooper, C. S. Kauffman, Samuel Evans, James Myers, Philip Gossler, J. W. Fisher, E. Billingfelt, George Bogle, A. Bruner, Edw. K. Smith, Samuel W. Mifflin, Joseph Mifflin, Joseph H. Black, Thomas Collins, H. W. Gray, Samuel Shoch, Washington Righter, James Barber, J. G. Hess, Jacob S. Strine, Philip Shriner, Samuel Wright, Benjamin Haldeman, William G. Case, John B. Livingston, O. J. Dickey, J. M. W. Geist, R. A. Baer, John A. Hiestand, A. C. Reinoehl, George Martin, J. B. Amwake. July 11th, 1866.

Washington, July 13, 1866.—A. E. Roberts, B. Champneys, and others.—Gentlemen:—I have received your kind letter asking me to allow the use of my name as a candidate for United States Senator.

I believe that office (when tendered) is not to be declined without some strong reason. But it has always been my opinion that no man should make himself a candidate for it, or take any part in the canvass. A person fit for that position ought to be discoverable without notice from himself or recognized agent. This, however, is a matter of taste about which there is a difference of opinion, and is not intended as a criticism upon others, but only to account for my own course.

Thanking you for your constant friendship, I am your obedient servant, etc.,

Thaddeus Stevens.

A Test for Pebbles.—The London *Spectator* vouches for the excellence of an instrument for testing pebbles invented by an optician in England. If the lens to be tested by it is of glass, the spectator cannot see through it at all; if a good pebble, he can see as through an even piece of topaz; but if bad, his eye is distracted by all the colors of the prism.

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Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

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GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7§

CARD.
WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE
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And one of them died on the 8th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M., and we gave notice at the Office at 9 A. M. on Monday morning, and at 2 P. M. of said day we received one hundred dollars, the amount in full insured. We deem this statement simple justice to the Company.

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4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

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EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO WHITE AND GREEN MOUNTAINS.—Round trip tickets good until November 1. Sold at greatly reduced rates. Via NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT RIVER, and VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

Philadelphia to Newport, Vt., and return via Springfield, Bellows Falls, and Stowe..........Fare, $30 00

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Philadelphia to Crawford House and return, via Springfield White River Junction, Newport Wells River and Littleton..........Fare, $42 25

Philadelphia to Profile House and return. Fare, $39 25

Philadelphia to Burlington via Albany and Saratoga; Burlington to St. Albans; St. Albans to New York; Philadelphia via Bellows Falls and Springfield, Fare, $35.

Philadelphia to Burlington and return same as above via Lake George..........Fare, $28 00

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For tickets and further information, apply at the office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street, under Philadelphia Bank, and opposite the Custom House.

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Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

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At 12 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold all that desirable and well built Warehouse, Nos. 129, 131, and 133 South Water street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, containing in front on Water street 75 feet, and in depth 58 feet, more or less, to an alley leading by two alleys on to Delaware avenue. The improvements, which have been recently made, are of the most substantial character, calculated for the heaviest storage, and in view of the prospective value of the property, arranged to make three valuable stores. The floors are well supported by iron pillars and girder; the cellar floors are bricked and the foundations substantially relaid. There are two falls; and the present storage capacity is about 1800 hogsheads of sugar, which can be increased 600 hogsheads by an additional floor, for which there is ample room, the improvements having been made with that in view. The building insures first-class; and as a permanent investment is worthy the attention of capitalists. A mortgage of $12,000 may remain if desired. 7 14 3t

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With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen heaters etc.

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GOUT, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA,
CONQUERED AT LAST.
A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED
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It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $2·00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No. 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where Dr. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

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